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COMPARISON TO ZAGLADIN ARTICLE ON DEPLOYMENT

The Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Russian 5 January First Edition version of Vadim Zagladin's article "An American Tragedy," published on pages AA 1-3 of the 6 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, has been compared with the version carried by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's Second Edition of the same date, revealing the following variation:

Page AA 3, first paragraph, second line, reads: "But similar missiles with comparable operational characteristics, as Yuriy Andropov said in his statement, will be deployed next to the shores of the United States." (changing sentence)

WARSAW PACT PROPOSES CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD101708 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On Freeing Europe From Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] By an agreement between the Warsaw Pact states, on 10 January 1984 at the USSR Foreign Ministry the embassies [posolstva] of Britain, Belgium, the FRG, Greece, Denmark, Iceland, Spain, Italy, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United States, Turkey, and France were presented with a memorandum and, appended to it, a "Warsaw Pact states' proposal to the NATO states on questions of freeing Europe from chemical weapons."

The Warsaw Pact states have suggested to the NATO states that in 1984 they hold a meeting of fully empowered representatives for the preliminary exchange of opinions on freeing Europe from chemical weapons.

The elimination of the chemical threat to the European states and peoples would make it possible substantially to reduce the risk of chemical warfare on the continent and consequently throughout the world and to lay a foundation for the reduction of chemical weapons arsenals, would strengthen European security, and would help to ease the threat of war and strengthen mutual trust.

The implementation of these partial measures of a regional nature would assist efforts on a world scale -- efforts to accelerate the conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons, which remains the Warsaw Pact states' ultimate objective.

They expect the NATO countries' governments to treat this proposal with all attention and seriousness.

Warsaw Pact States' Proposal to the NATO states on Freeing Europe From Chemical Weapons

The Warsaw Pact states believe that the presence of chemical weapons on Europe's densely populated territory presents a great danger to all European states and peoples. The use of toxins under European conditions would have particularly grave consequences for civilians and lead to the pollution of large territories. According to some estimates, in the event of a conflict using chemical weapons the ratio of dead among servicemen and civilians could be 1 to 20.

Under the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation, there is an enhanced danger of the use of chemical weapons, primarily in Europe.

The radical elimination of the chemical threat to the states and peoples of Europe and other parts of the world can be assured by banning chemical weapons and liquidating stockpiles of these weapons worldwide. The specific, realistic proposals which the socialist countries are submitting to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, making persistent and consistent efforts to draft a corresponding international convention, are aimed at attaining this, the socialist countries' main goal.

At the same time, before resolving this global task and with a view to promoting its implementation, certain parallel steps can and must be taken within the framework of Europe. This would make it possible to substantially reduce the risk of chemical warfare in Europe and consequently throughout the world, and to lay the foundation for the reduction of chemical weapons arsenals. Such steps are also urgently necessary on the plane of preventing the possibility of the buildup of chemical weapons in Europe and preventing a dangerous cycle [tsikl] of the chemical arms race.

Partial measures of regional nature to limit, reduce, and liquidate chemical weapons would affect fewer states than measures of a global nature, and they would be simpler to coordinate and implement. At the same time these regional measures, leading to the elimination of an entire type of mass-destruction weapon, would undoubtedly strengthen European security and promote the easing of the threat of war, the consolidation of mutual trust, and the normalization of the overall political atmosphere. Moreoever, the implementation of these partial measures would help efforts made on a world scale -- it would help accelerate the conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons, which remains the Warsaw Pact states' ultimate objective. It would encourage similar steps on other continents. The full implementation of the idea of freeing Europe from chemical weapons, which would affect the territory of all Warsaw Pact states, must also provide for the dissemination of future measures to the corresponding sections of the NATO countries' territories.

It would be expedient to implement practical measures for the implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' initiative on freeing Europe from chemical weapons, bearing all factors and circumstances in mind, in succession and step by step.

The pledges given by states regarding the territory to be freed of chemical weapons in Europe as envisaged by the agreement could include, for example, a declaration on the presence or absence of chemical weapons on that territory, a ban on the siting of chemical weapons where there are no such weapons at present, a freeze on such weapons, the withdrawal or destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons, and renunciation of their manufacture, acquisition, introduction, and transmission by states located within the limits of the said territory. The pledges to be given must effectively ensure that chemical weapons do not exist on the territory envisaged by the agreement.

The experience accumulated during the talks on an all-embracing ban on chemical weapons in progress at the Geneva Disarmament Committee could prove useful when examining the practical questions linked with freeing Europe from chemical weapons. At the same time it is undesirable to introduce complex technical questions which are the subject of those talks.

When elaborating the agreement on freeing Europe from chemical weapons the interested states could agree, as it becomes necessary, on mutually acceptable, adequate forms of control which would enusre the efficient fulfillment of pledges given by all participants in the agreement on the creation of the zone.

The status of the chemical-weapon-free zone must be properly respected. It would be expedient to provide that the states whose territory is covered by such an agreement would be given the appropriate guarantees in accordance with the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning the wartime use of asphyxiating poison, and other similar gases and bacteriological means, and with any other international legal documents to be adopted.

It is envisaged that the said agreement could take the form of either a document with binding legal force, as for example an agreement, treaty, or convention, or an appropriate multilateral statement (declaration), or several unilateral statements (declarations). The content would, of course, be significant in regard to the form of the agreement. A political statement (declaration) would make it possible to surmount several complex questions of a technical nature.

In order to conduct a preliminary exchange of opinions with NATO countries and other interested European states on the question of freeing Europe from chemical weapons, the Warsaw Pact states deem it expedient to hold a meeting of fully empowered representatives in 1984.

During this meeting it could be possible to agree on various practical aspects, including the question of the appropriate forum for future talks on this problem.

ZHAO VISIT LINKED TO REAGAN REELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD102345 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] You already know that Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, is in the United States on an official visit. He has met U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and other American officials. Today, the agencies report, Zhao Ziyang is to meet President Reagan in the White House.

The American and other foreign press is paying considerable attention to the visit and to relations between Washington and Beijing on the whole. Zhao Ziyang, reports the UPI agency, is the highest-ranking Chinese politician to visit the White House after State Council Deputy [title as received] Deng Xiaoping, who made a visit to the United States in 1979, when diplomatic relations between the two countries were fully restored, and which was widely publicized in America.

The UPI agency thinks that Reagan, whose decision on his intention to seek reelection for the post of President is awaited this month, wants to create the impression of himself as a world leader and peacemaker. This is a difficult task. If Zhao Ziyang's visit to Washington goes successfully, American observers think, Reagan plans to make a visit to China in April, making it the main event in what happens to be the period when the primary elections of the Democrats are being held.

The Reagan administration is trying in all possible ways to stress the significance of the Zhao Ziyang visit and of the forthcoming reciprocal visit by the head of the White House to Beijing. It sees these events as the most important arrangements in the Washington diplomatic program for 1984.

As the Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN notes today, Reagan is strenuously trying to publicize his achievements in developing relations with the PRC, since they are one of the few results of his foreign policy. However, foreign observers do not exclude the possibility that acute friction could arise during the current round of American-Chinese summit talks.

The question of American support for Taiwan, reports a correspondent for the ABC-TV company, continues to irritate the Beijing leaders. Zhao Ziyang said at a recent press conference that Beijing is still most dissatisfied at the proposed continuation of American arms sales to Taiwan, where it is proposed to dispatch various American weapons despite a promise given by Washington to Beijing 18 months ago on the reduction of these supplies with time.

It is expected that talks on the conclusion of a new American-Chinese agreement on industrial and technical cooperation will also be held during Zhao Ziyang's visit to Washington. American companies have already invested about 100 million dollars, jointly with the Chinese authorities, in enterprises in China. In the opinion of the American press, the United States is interested in stimulating the trend in Chinese domestic and foreign policy, which is favorable to the West, which in the calculations of the Washington strategists will also promote the development of American-Chinese political links as well.

U.S. C. AMERICA POLICY 'REMAINS THE SAME'

LD102313 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1419 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (TASS) -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The journalists who gathered on Monday in the tiny room in the White House where regular briefings for the press are held almost fell over themselves in trying to get to the telephone first in order to tell their editors as soon as possible about the "sensation of the year," the new trends in Washington policy. After all, as AFP reports, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes had announced that the "U.S. is ready to recall its military advisers from Central America."

However, the official spokesman of the Reagan administration immediately dampened the ardor of reporters with the cool verification that the United States, he stressed, will do this only on condition that "the objectives of its policy in the region are achieved."

But these objectives have long been well known: to restore Washington's complete domination in Central America, to suppress the liberation struggle of its peoples, to support puppet pro-American regimes and to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua.

In short, the objective is to return to those blessed times for the present boss of the White House, when in the U.S. "backyard" -- as he loved to call the sovereign states south of the United States -- official Washington ran things as if they were in their own home. But the peoples of Central America, who have risen to the struggle for the right to determine their own destiny, will never willingly submit to such a -- pardon the expression -- "program."

So the sensation did not happen. The White House policy in Central America remains the same, and is already well-known to the world: calculation on military force, on restricting the rights of peoples and crude diktat.

'Reminiscent' of Vietnam Era

LD102322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Not in the least embarrassed, the White House has expressed its satisfaction at the results of the Panama meeting of members of the so-called Contadora Group with representatives of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica. I would recall that, despite the maneuvering of the Honduras and El Salvador puppets of Washington, who tried to torpedo the principles of peaceful settlement in Central America elaborated by the Contadora Group, a decision was made at this meeting determining a procedure for concrete implementation of these principles.

However, as practice shows, official Washington's statement in no way ties in with its specific deeds. Almost simultaneously an announcement came from the American capital that the Reagan administration plans to increase its military aid to the Salvadoran regime by $140 million at once. This decision was taken at the recommendation of the special presidential commission on Central America, which is headed by Henry Kissinger. American observers are noting that the wording of this document is strongly reminiscent of reasoning of the Vietnam war period.

Taking cover behind declarations of adherence to peaceful settlement in Central America, the White House is in fact putting its stake on military resolution of the conflict in El Salvador, on stepping up subversive operations against Nicaragua. Recently the El Salvador military, under the guidance of "consultants" from the Pentagon and the CIA, unleashed new anti-partisan operations in a number of regions of the country. More than 4,000 soldiers took part in this, including punitive troops trained by the American Green Berets. The junta's Air Force is bombing vast regions of El Salvador. It is the peaceful, civilian population that is suffering from these raids and punitive operations most of all.

FALIN CITES HARRIMAN CRITICISM OF REAGAN

PM101502 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "The United States in Election Year"]

[Text] The Germans have a saying: "We all get wise in the end." But that's after the fact. In the meantime? Speculation, consideration, comparisons, or attempts, to echo the taunt addressed by an Englishman to philosophers, to find a black cat in a dark room knowing that there are no cats there.

In the days preceding and in the first days of the new year the Western press has offered a whole bundle of forecasts relating to political developments in the world in 1984. For all their diversity, reflecting power of imagination and ideological propensities, in no way would you call them optimistic. The characteristic feature is that the anxiety and concern being voiced are associated primarily with Washington's position, with the unpredictable nature of the R. Reagan administration's actions during the presidential election campaign getting underway in the United States.

Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes that "on the military and economic plane the Atlantic Ocean, to all appearances, is growing wider." The paper recommends a "more sober assessment of the Soviet Union's might" and urges West Europeans to stop "merely looking silently on and wringing their hands in desperation" and to make a "deliberate effort to start talks on matters which need to be discussed" and not from a position of strength "because a dialogue about peace cannot be conducted ad infinitum with the aid of threats." In the economic sphere the FINANCIAL TIMES favors "disengagement" from the Americans and the "pursuit of purely European economic goals," without which it is impossible to reduce the adverse effect in the internation arena of "domestic political errors like those made by the United States." THE GUARDIAN warns against Washington's predilection for "unilateral actions on a global scale" ignoring the interests and views of others.

One could cite many similar views and assessments which indicate growing doubts about the political credentials of the present U.S. leadership even among the most inveterate supporters of the United States and representatives of the most right-wing circles. I will merely cite a statement by FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher which I found of some interest: "NATO is first and foremost a military alliance. Military union has yet to become political union." And that's 35 years after the creation of the bloc! It was self-interest that brought them together in the first place and they tolerate one another because they have been unable or unwilling to get on with people with different views to theirs.

And what do the Americans themselves think? "The U.S. Administration's tough foreign policy," AP observer B. Schweid notes, "has placed the United States on the firing line all the way from Central America to the Near East."

Elder statesman A. Harriman wrote a long article in the 1 January NEW YORK TIMES which says, in part: "President Reagan has had plenty of opportunity and he can no longer expect Americans to support a policy which has made our relations with the Soviet Union tenser than they have been in the last 30 years. This is the grim result of the Reagan administration's diplomacy. If the current trends in the sphere of nuclear armaments and American-Soviet relations are allowed to continue developing in this direction we may encounter not the danger of an outbreak of war but nuclear war itself. To remain silent in this situation is not patriotic, it is irresponsible."

A. Harriman accuses R. Reagan of disrupting ties between the United States and the USSR at all levels. The talks Washington has conducted in recent years "have been seen as a propaganda platform, as an opportunity for launching attacks, as a cover for the deployment of new armaments and as a means of gaining an advantage, not as a way of preserving life on our planet." After Grenada, the administration is prepared to rush into even more risky adventures -- in the Near East, in space, and in the global arms race.

"It will be hard to eliminate the irresponsibility which has been displayed over the last 3 years in the nuclear sphere," A. Harriman stresses... "I believe that even at this stage it is possible to reach constructive agreements on the reduction of nuclear arsenals, on reducing the likelihood of the use of nuclear weapons." On condition that "despite the ideological incompatibility, the talks are directed toward the common goals which, given the existence of nuclear weapons, has become essential -- the prevention of nuclear war." To achieve this the United States has to make a positive choice in favor of "new efforts to prevent war rather than war preparations."

A former U.S. ambassador to Moscow and adviser to 5 Presidents, A. Harriman was expressing the feelings of most of his fellow citizens. According to opinion polls, they are unhappy with R. Reagan's foreign policy and they believe that it is increasing the threat of war.

In view of the criticism, R. Reagan and his intimate circle have for some time made a point of paying homage to peace several times a day. Cranking up the arms race? Yes, but for the sake of peace. Aggression against Grenada? Also for the sake of peace and Americans' tranquillity. While intoning a lament for peace they bomb Lebanese cities and Syrian troop positions in Lebanon, organize and cover subversion against Nicaragua, and encourage racist south Africa to intervene in Angola. That is not to mention the delivery of U.S. first-strike weapons to Europe. Presumably this is the contribution to world security without which the sky would fall in.

When you remember his spectacular efforts in the past not to mince worlds, Reagan's change of method is something of a surprise. "It doesn't worry us if someone doesn't like us," the administration head was fond of saying. "We will make people respect us. They are worried, apparently, although they are not exactly shaking in their shoes. And they still hope to get off lightly. The words have altered but the policy remains the same. "The United States is once again approaching the status of a world gendarme," B. Shweid writes, "and Republican senators are saying that in January Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger is going to propose a 22-percent increase in the Pentagon's budget in 1985." This means that the appropriations of $300 billion would increase by nearly one-fourth.

Another line of government defense is planned. And in time this may well become the main one. At the end of December Vice President G. Bush expressed confidence in the strength of the administration's position at the forthcoming elections.

In this context he was asked by journalists -- won't the situation change "if yet more Marines are killed in the Near East? The reply is worth repeating in full: "The outcome of the election," G. Bush believes, "will be decided by the economic situation in the United States. Americans will vote according to the state of their purses. If you ask them today whether they are better off now than they were in 1980, at the end of Jimmy Carter's Presidency, they will say: We are better off now."

Utterly cynical. The living add up how much cash they have and accordingly assess the merits of the election programs they are presented with. But what about those who have no work and whose purses are empty? They don't matter. They, the unemployed, the homeless, those who depend on soup kitchens for food, those whose skin color does not match the American flag, are a "mere" 15-20 (counting their families, 25-30) percent. A clear minority. Let them suffer for the sake of the "majority" who care nothing for them. As for those who were killed in Vietnam, in Lebanon, in Grenada, or wherever, they are silent. Their silence has been paid for by those who hired them to serve the "vital interests" of capital. By taking the money they showed they knew what they were doing.

It is the call of slave-owning ancient Rome -- bread and circuses American Wild West style. And as long as it is effective, G. Bush makes it clear, the powers that be in the United States can rest easy.

Had that kind of statement been made by a West European politician I believe it would have caused a storm of indignation. "Your money or your life" -- in the Old World this is a most unsuitable vote-catcher. But in the United States such trickery goes unnoticed. It is so commonplace. The prosperity and elevation of one part of the population is built on the misfortune and abasement of the other part.

Averell Harriman ended his article with the words: "We are merely people subject to all the mortal dangers of life and the ups and downs of power. But, at the same time, our human nature must prompt us to pass on to our children and grandchildren hope, not fear, arms control, not the arms race, and a better and safer world, not the destruction of the planet."

This is how it should have been and could have been if Washington had remained faithful to its pledges in accordance with the agreements and treaties is signed with the USSR in the seventies, if it had respected the UN Charter and the other norms of international law. But the United States transferred its internal instability to international relations and set about trying to find a solution to its internal difficulties by provoking external ones. It is always easier to destroy than to build.

REAGAN 'WORKING OFF DEBTS' TO MUNITIONS FIRMS

LD101756 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The White House is completing work on a draft federal budget for the next fiscal year. According to the American press, military spending will grow again, this time to exceed $300 billion. Commentary is by Yuriy Soltan:

President Reagan and his team are working off debts to please munitions companies, above all the Californian, that spent much on the present administration. And it is more than a compensation. Beneficial orders have been placed with General Electric, where the White House incumbent himself used to work.

A fat sum has been snatched up by Bechtel Corporation, from which came Secretary of State George Shultz and Pentagon Chief Caspar Weinberger. No complaint comes from either Lockheed, another three death plants -- Hewlett-Packard, Rockwell, and Northrop -- or other giant military-industrial complexes. In all, working for the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission are about 20,000 companies, and more than 100,000 subcontractors.

At a time when the United States Administration curtails one social program after another, munitions companies are getting huge profits. Their profits may be from 50-60 percent higher than those of nonmilitary manufacturers. Some are even recordholders. Forty-nine corporations gain a profit of more than 100 percent, 22 corporations over 200 percent, and 3 more than 500 percent.

Naturally these thirst for the arms race. They pressure both the White House and Congress to make them pass more arms production programs. As we can see, their pressure is pretty heavy. Every American Administration has its own kitchen cabinet, a group of companies that invest in the election of a president. Ronald Reagan's kitchen cabinet are Californian companies, largely the munitions makers. They account for about one-quarter of the Pentagon-placed orders, and notably [word indistinct] the present foreign policy of Washington, a militarist policy of great danger to peace.

The essence of this policy was spelt out in Yuriy Andropov's statement on 28 September last year. It is a policy, the Soviet leader said, of trying to ensure the United States' domineering positions in the world, disregarding the interests of other nations.

There are two quarters responsible for this policy of whipping up the arms race and preparing nuclear war: One is the Reagan administration; the other are the United States munitions corporations.

U.S.-PUBLISHED BOOK ON ARMS PRODUCTION REVIEWED

LD101148 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports:

The Natural Resources Defense Council, an influential American public organization, has published a book called "U.S. Nuclear Forces and Capabilities". Addressing a press conference here Monday, the book's co-authors said the United States currently had over 26,000 units of nuclear weapons of 25 types and, according to their estimates, was spending at least 45 billion dollars every year to manufacture and maintain nuclear weapons.

The book provides irrefutable factual evidence that the Reagan administration has sharply accelerated the pace of building up the U.S. nuclear capability. Dr. Milton Hoenig, one of the book's co-authors who formerly served with the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the press conference that American munitions industry was turning out eight nuclear warheads every day. By the mid-1990's the existing U.S. nuclear stockpiles would be fully replaced by new-generation weapons which would be more accurate and powerful, have a longer range and could be retargetted more quickly.

Another co-author of the book, William Arkin, who is a member of a public organization called the Institute for Policy Studies, said that the United States was currently developing 14 new types of nuclear warheads and 12 new and more efficient delivery vehicles for them. Plans for 1983-84 provided for phasing in four new types of nuclear warheads for Pershing-2 missiles and land- and sea-based cruise missiles as well as B.83 modern strategic bombs.

Arkin also disclosed that the U.S. Armed Forces today included more than 700 units specially trained to use nuclear weapons. The U.S. allies in Western Europe had about 150 such units.

The co-authors of the newly-published book did not make any appraisals of U.S. nuclear policy. But the data they cited about the U.S. nuclear arsenal as well as the government's discontent with the publication of their book indicate unmistakably that the present occupant of the White House has by no means given up the insane hope of unleashing and even winning a nuclear war.

'NOTHING SENSATIONAL' ABOUT WICK TAPING DEEDS

LD102018 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

A tearful child asking pardon for his misdeed is an ordinary picture with which many parents are familiar. But when such repentance is feigned by an adult person, moreover a statesman, that unseemly picture unwittingly catches one's attention. Director of the United States Information Agency Charles Wick appeared in such a role. He publicly apologized on Monday for the fact that over a long period he had taped telephone conversations without first informing the conversing persons that he was doing so. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL quotes him as saying: "I now understand that taping of others without their consent is unfair, invades their privacy."

Wick has repented but going by the zeal with which he is protected by the White House, this unsavoury case will cause no complications for him. Meanwhile for such deeds, the USIA director would have been sentenced to a prison term of five years in his native state California or in Florida after the payment of a fine of 5,000 dollars.

Same as Charles Wick, director of the "Peace Corps" Loreta Ruppe liked to tape telephone conversations of others and just as him she was caught at this misdeed. Other, more high placed American politicians also were not averse to taping telephone conversations.

But then, there is nothing sensational about these deeds as far as the moral "principles" of the team now in power in Washington are concerned. During Reagan's office, many of his associates got involved in scandals either with shares, or with grafting and even were caught at connections with the Mafia.

JAPANESE 'HYPOCRISY' ON MILITARY SPENDING SCORED

PM110952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article under the rubric "International Notes": In the Language of Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone declared recently: "Japan, as a member of the world community, will try to introduce a warm breeze to melt the ice in the frosty relations between East and West." The pious intentions of the head of government were reaffirmed also by Foreign Minister S. Abe in an ASAHI interview: "Japan's role is to contribute its share to strengthening world peace...Japan will not become a military power. This course has not changed and must not change."

After such categorical utterances, all one could do was wait for Tokyo's practical actions. And there was no need to wait long.

According to a report in the newspaper SANKEI on 8 January, the selfsame S. Abe (head of the diplomatic department, let's recall) made a statement, but from diametrically opposite positions this time. To be more precise, he was speaking for the military department, and demanded that the National Defense Agency's (NDA) requests for funding in fiscal 1984 "be met in full." And what the NDA is asking for is no small sum -- almost Y3 trillion, or 6.9 percent more than allocated for the buildup of the Armed Forces' potential in the current fiscal year (which ends 31 March).

One could, of course, argue that the head of the diplomatic department has misunderstood the head of government, or is acting against his wish "to melt the ice." However, this version does not hold water. Because, when U.S. Ambassador M. Mansfield called at the Japanese NDA on 6 January with the demand "that Japan's course toward increased military spending be continued," NDA Director Y. Kurihara replied promptly that he himself would strive for increased spending on the army "in accordance with Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's instructions."

Guided by the selfsame instructions, the NDA began its activities in the year which has just begun by publishing the basic principles of a new 5-year plan (1986-1990) for building up the country's military potential, which will cost Y16 trillion. Guided by the same instructions, the NDA is demanding that in the very near future it be allocated a sum of money for the upkeep of U.S. Armed Forces in Japan exceeding the present expenditure for the same purpose by 20 percent.

The NDA estimate includes the cost of the accelerated construction of facilities at the U.S. Air Force base in the north of Honshu Island where the latest U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons to targets on the Asian Continent are under way -- are also getting ready to take delivery of their own [presumably nuclear weapons -- poluchit svoye gotovyatsya i bazy pentagona]. At the beginning against the DPRK are to begin there. The U.S. bases Yokota, Kadena, and Iosami on the Japanese islands, which are among the Pentagon's strategic installations designated to support the actions of the U.S. nuclear forces, will not be overlooked either.

In short, you come to the conclusion that if Tokyo really intends "to melt the ice," it is not by means of a warm breeze of efforts to avert the military threat, but in the heat of military preparations in alliance with Washington.

And the simple reason for the need to cover up these preparations with verbal camouflage is the Japanese people's growing opposition to the country's involvement in the "U.S. global strategy" and to militarist tendencies. As the results of a public opinion poll carried out by the newspaper MAINICHI bear out, only 2 percent of those polled were in favor of "building up military might and negotiating with the USSR from a position of strength." It is an impressive figure, even though these 2 percent include those who pay lip service to "making a contribution to strengthening international peace," while in actual fact they are helping to push the world toward a military confrontation.

DPRK SEEKS TRILATERAL TALKS ON KOREAN SETTLEMENT

LD111006 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 11 TASS -- New proposals on the peaceful settlement of the situation in the Korean peninsula were set forth at a metting in Pyongyang of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Council of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

A communique published here stresses that in conditions of the aggravation of tension in the Korean peninsula caused by the aggressive intrigues of the United States a constructive dialogue is the only way of achieving peace in Korea and its peaceful unification. With this aim the Korean Democratic People's Republic proposes to hold trilateral talks with the participation of the KDPR, South Korea and the United States. The talks should centre on the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace treaty providing for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. It is also proposed to conclude a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South under which the sides would undertake not to use armed forces against one another, drastically reduce their size and eliminate the state of armed confrontation. These measures would serve as a reliable guarantee of peace and security in the Korean peninsula, the communique stresses.

KCNA SEES 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' AS 'PROVOCATION'

LD091454 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 TASS -- The American-South Korean exercises "Team Spirit-84" planned by Washington and Seoul are nothing but a brazen provocation against the Korean people, a challenge to all peaceloving peoples. This is how the KDPR mass media assess the forthcoming mass-scale demonstration of strength in which more than 200,000 servicemen and large amounts of modern military hardware are expected to take part.

The cause of the present tension in Korea, writes the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, is the constant growth of United States military presence in the region. The Pentagon has set up large arsenals of arms and equipment in South Korea and turned it into its military proving range and nuclear base. Washington not only does not intend to withdraw American troops from South Korea but is intensifying its military preparations there and resorting to provocative actions against the KDPR rudely violating the Armistice Agreement.

It is not concealed in the United States and South Korea that the forthcoming "Team Spirit-84" provocative exercises are directed against the KDPR. They clearly hope to still further fan up militaristic psychosis and impede the fulfillment of plans of the peaceful unification of the country. That is why these actions of the American militarists and their Seoul puppets evoke strong protest and condemnation by the Korean people, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY writes.

KARMAL URGES CONSOLIDATION OF DRA ARMED FORCES

PM101150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Jan -- An all-Afghan conference of the command of the DRA Armed Forces, secretaries of the PDPA provincial organizations, governors, and representatives of the country's supreme legal organs was held here yesterday. B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered a speech at the conference.

BAKHTAR has reported that in his speech B. Karmal denounced the policy of U.S. imperialism which is hiking the arms race, creating dangerous seats of tension in various parts of the world, and flouting the peoples' right to free and independent development. Dwelling on the situation in the country, the DRA leader noted the need for the all-around consolidation of the Armed Forces and the development of collaboration between the army and the people's militia in defending the revolution.

U.S. LEGISLATORS PAY VISITS TO PAKISTAN

Senators See Rebels Camp

LD101511 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Jan (TASS) -- A group of U.S. senators has visited an Afghan counterrevolutionary rebel camp in the area of the Pakistani town of Peshawar. Reporting this, THE TIMES OF INDIA stresses that such a step is aimed at worsening the situation around Afghanistan.

Indian observers pointed out that the inspection trip by high-ranking U.S. representatives took place after the Reagan administration had adopted several decisions aimed at stepping up interference in the internal affairs of the DRA and at increasing military support for units of the bandits. According to the paper STATESMAN, anti-Afghan elements currently receive large supplies of rocket launchers, mortars, recoilless weapons and field artillery through CIA channels.

Having become convinced in recent years, however, that the bandits -- despite the most generous aid -- are unable by their own devices to keep the Afghan people from moving along its chosen path, the United States is prodding the Pakistan regime to direct participation in the conflict. The local press has reported that special units of the Islamabad armed forces have long been perpetrating provocations on the territory of Afghanistan and carrying out subversive and terrorist acts there.

Nor has Washington rejected the idea of military confrontation between Pakistan and the DRA.

Major supplies of U.S. equipment -- tanks, artillery pieces and missile systems -- are currently arriving to arm units of Pakistani land forces stationed in the Afghan border areas. The setting up of a special northern air force command to carry out operations against Afghanistan was announced the other day in Islamabad. The UNI agency points out that the latest "F-16" fighter bombers, deliveries of which the U.S. intends to complete this year, will soon be deployed at the DRA borders.

Congressman Reiterates Support

LD101939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] According to reports from news agencies, U.S. Congressman Charles Wilson, who has been visiting Islamabad, informed Pakistani leaders about the readiness of the White House to allocate a further $325 million to the Pakistani regime. Over to international affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko:

The impression is gained that the issue concerns an additional, special purpose financial injection from the United States to the Pakistani military regime, an injection outside the military- and political deal between Washington and Islamabad worth $3 billion. If this is so, then this step by the Reagan administration cannot fail to attract attention. Ask yourselves: what specifically are these hundreds of millions of dollars for? With Washington looking after it, Pakistan is already armed to an extreme degree, with weapons, moreover, that are offensive, of the most advanced types, including F-16 planes fighter-bombers, tanks, artillery and missile installations, combat helicopters and so on. Such a development of events cannot fail to alarm Pakistan's neighbors, first and foremost India and Afghanistan. All the more since both these states have strong grounds to be on the alert against the militarization of Pakistan. In the past India has many times been the target of aggression from Pakistan, and even now an undeclared war is being waged against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

Let us return, however, to Wilson's trip. What will Washington get in return for its generosity? Washington is used to getting a dividend from every dollar, as we well know. In seeking an answer to this question, observers have turned their attention to a single amazing coincidence. Just at the time when the Washington emissary arrived in Islamabad, the Indian press reported Pentagon plans to deploy Pershing II nuclear missiles in Pakistan. The question arises: Is this $325 million earmarked precisely to build launching pads for Pershings? And one could ask another question: How does Islamabad really intend to repay Washington, with the Islamabad economy and finances not really at their best? And it is being forced to pay even now, at the price of the sovereignty of the country. How otherwise can one appraise the information which has appeared in the press about the fact that the Pentagon has been given access to naval bases in Gwadar and Karachi, and Air Force bases in Peshawar and Sargodha?

Moreover, the weekly BLITZ has reported that the United States is building airports and modernizing launching installations, lines of communications and roads on the coast of the Arabian Sea. If this information corresponds to reality, and so far there is no reason not to believe it, then the Pakistani regime is playing quite a dangerous game. And the sad experience of the past shows that getting carried away with aggressive imperialist schemes is fraught with the most serious consequences.

PAKISTAN MAKING 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' IN INDIA

LD072202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] According to a report from Delhi new armed provocations by the Pakistani military clique against India have taken place in Kashmir. Throughout the first week of the new year, Pakistani troops repeatedly violated the line of real control which separates the Pakistani-occupied northern part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir from India. Both sides suffered casualties during fire exchanges. Over to Yevgeniy Kachanov, our commentator:

[Kachanov] One must say that overt military provocations are a relatively new feature in the extensive subversive activities carried on by Pakistani ruling circles against India. It is known that the western and northwestern regions of India have long been a target of particularly close attention by the Pakistani special services, which frequently operate on orders from the American CIA. Islamabad's agents have had a hand in organizing disturbances in the state of Punjab where more than 500 people have lost their lives at the hands of extremists over the past 3 years. Pakistani intelligence also was behind the recent religious-related clashes that took place in Kashmir. The goal of these activities is to achieve a separation of the northwestern states from India and to set up in their place a puppet state controlled by Washington and Islamabad. A similar plan was once worked out by the CIA for the strategically important northwestern Indian states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, and four others, but the plan failed to work there and the activities of the separatists were largely halted.

But in the northwest, too, the calculations of India's enemies increasingly fail. Apparently in these conditions the Pakistani authorities decided to rely on outright military force. One also has to draw attention here to the fact that Pakistan's militarization rate has gone up sharply recently. The most modern American arms — and, moreover, arms of an offensive nature — flow into the country like a broad river.

The rearming of the Pakistani Air Force is proceeding particularly rapidly. The first squadron of the F-16 modern fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, will be fully deployed in the base of Sargotha in the nearest future. As part of the comprehensive deal, worth more than $3 billion, Pakistan is buying complicated electronic equipment from the United States for the Air Force, missiles, combat support helicopters and other military supplies. All this is accompanied by propaganda declarations to the effect that these arms allegedly are not directed against India. But similar declarations were also made in the past, and it is worth recalling that both in 1965 and in 1971 it was precisely Pakistan that unleashed military action against the neighboring country. But it is also known that no U.S. weapons were able to save the Islamabad generals from defeat in these conflicts. It would not be amiss now for those who fan tension in South Asia to recall the lessons of history.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRK 5TH ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

USSR-PRK Friendship Meeting

PM101507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bulwark of Peace-Loving Forces"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jan -- The Soviet Union is the bulwark of all peace-loving forces of the world and a consistent fighter for peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, Say Phuthang, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], has stated. Addressing a Kampuchean-Soviet friendship meeting here, he noted that the PRK approves and supports the 24 November 1983 statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This statement is the essential response to the aggressive militarist policy of U.S. imperialism, which is expanding its interference in the affairs of sovereign states and stepping up the arms race.

The great successes achieved by People's Kampuchea in restoring its economy and culture are the result of the people's selfless labor and the all-round aid of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist community countries. Our people highly value the multifaceted support that the Soviet Union is rendering the young republic and will continue to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and defend the principles of peace, independence, and social progress in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, Say Phuthang stressed.

B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, head of the Soviet party and state delegation, delivered a speech at the meeting. The December 1982 meeting between Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council, during which the main directions and specific measures for the further expansion of all-round cooperation between our countries were defined, was fundamentally important for the development and consolidation of Soviet-Kampuchean relations, he said. Economic cooperation between the USSR and the PRK has now been put on a planned, long-term footing, the head of the Soviet delegation noted.

Envoy's Moscow Press Conference

PM101508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference at the Kampuchean Embassy"]

[Text] Kampuchea's liberation from the Pol Pot regime was a historic victory not only for the Kampuchean people but also for all the peoples of Southeast Asia. This was stated in Moscow 6 January by Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR, at a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents to mark the fifth anniversary of the PRK's formation. Our victory, the ambassador continued, made possible the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, who had been subjected to systematic annihilation by the Pol Pot supporters. Five years ago Kampuchea was a country without cities, enterprises, hospitals, or schools. The Kampucheans who survived had been turned into slaves in forced labor camps.

The PRK's main achievement in past years, Hor Nam Hong stated, was to provide the Kampuchean people with real human rights, and the successes in agriculture have made it possible to completely eliminate the threat of starvation. A large proportion of the industrial enterprises have been rebuilt. Results in the sphere of education and health care have been considerable.

Our victory made it possible to develop and deepen Kampuchea's traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation with the USSR. The meeting between Comrades Heng Samrin and Yu.V. Andropov, the two countries' leaders, was an important landmark in these relations.

The Kampuchean people look to the world's first socialist country -- the country of the great Lenin, the ambassador said in conclusion, for experience of building a socialist society.

PRK Work, 'Heroism' Praised

PM101436 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed article: "Advancing To Meet the Future"]

[Text] It has been 5 years since the insurgent Kampuchean people freed Phnom Penh from the Pol Pot bandits and overthrew the hated regime of genocide. The years of the Khmer's depradations left terrible marks: deserted cities, an industry virtually totally destroyed, and agriculture reduced to a primitive level. Pol Pot's supporters took 3 million lives. Those who survived were in an extreme state of physical and mental exhaustion and suffered from numerous diseases. At the time, in 1979, many foreign newspapers asked whether there was a future at all for the Khmer people, whether they would find the strength to rise up to civilization from the night of barbarism.

Life has answered that question, affirming yet again the life-creating force which a free people possess. Today the PRK is looking confidently to the future. Its people, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, are creating the foundations of a socialist society. Agriculture -- the main sector of the Kampuchean economy today -- is developing steadily. In 1983, despite hard weather conditions, 3 times more rice was harvested than in the first year after liberation and 200,000 tons more than in 1982.

Over 60 industrial enterprises have been restored and are operating successfully, including a tire plant in (Takmau), textile factories in Phnom Penh and Battambang, and a port complex in Kampong Sam. Over the year the volume of industrial production has doubled.

Achievements in national education and health care are considerable. Last fall 1.84 million schoolchildren attended classes. Over the 5 years over 0.5 million Kampucheans have learned to read and write.

Since the first days of Kampuchea's liberation from the Pol Pot supporters the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries have been giving it all-around aid. In the complex period when the devastated country was threatened with famine, Soviet dockers came to Kampong Sam port and helped to restore it and then ensured the unloading of ships with food and medical supplies. Now, with the USSR's aid, several power stations and an agricultural institute are being constructed in the PRK. Many Soviet specialists are working in the country and over 1,000 Kampucheans are studying in the USSR.

Unfortunately, Kampucheans cannot devote themselves solely to peaceful building. The republic is obliged to defend itself. After all, reactionary forces are continuing to operate, trying to derive advantage from that country's tragedy and to ensure that the wounds inflicted by the Pol Pot supporters never heal. For their own selfish purposes they are setting against Kampuchea the gangs of Pol Pot holdouts entrenched in Thailand and are fueling tension in Southeast Asia. To this end, as the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK attests, the CIA is expanding its supplies of weapons to the bandits. Washington is welcoming the ringleaders of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea," with open arms.

The servicemen of the country's Armed Forces are dealing a fitting rebuff to the Pol Pot gangs' attempts to break through onto Kampuchea's territory. One division of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea was recently awarded the "For the Defense of the Motherland" Order, first class, for the heroism it displayed in fighting to eliminate the armed groupings of Khmer reaction.

Thus, in repelling the enemies' intrigues and overcoming numerous difficulties, the Kampuchean people are building a happy life. And the results of their selfless labor can already be seen. "Kind, welcoming smiles can be seen everywhere in Kampuchea," the Pakistani magazine VIEWPOINT wrote recently. May these smiles never fade -- the smiles of people confidently marching into their bright future!

HONECKER, BELGIAN CP LEADER CITED ON PEACE MOVES

LD101134 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin January 10 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, have voiced grave concern about the dangerous situation in Europe in the wake of the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in that continent.

They said in a meeting in Berlin that the world's peace forces should in this situation use every opportunity to thwart the aggressive plans of those who follow the policy of the arms race and confrontation, and secure the return to the policy of promoting detente and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Erich Honecker and Louis van Geyt expressed the firm resolve of their parties to cooperate with all those who hold dear peace and detente. In this connection they pointed out the special significance of the forthcoming Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, which is called upon to help defuse tension and assert the principles of peaceful co-existence in relations between states with different social systems.

GDR'S SINDERMAN SPEAKS ON ARMS RACE, NATO

LD102112 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin January 10 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic, jointly with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has done everything possible to prevent another spiral of the arms race, Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, declared here today receiving a delegation from the British interparliamentary group.

Responsibility for the current situation, he pointed out, rests entirely on NATO. It is in the interests of ensuring peace that the deployment of NATO's nuclear weapons in Western Europe be stopped and all systems already stationed there be removed. It is necessary to follow the constructive path towards limiting and reducing armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, Horst Sindermann stressed.

The meeting's partcipants pointed to great responsibility of parliamentarians in the struggle for peace, the need to continue political dialogue with a view to strengthening international security.

POLITICAL TRAINING IN POLISH MILITARY VIEWED

PM101455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Major V. Nikanorov under the rubric "Among the Polish Army Servicemen": "Heirs of the Frontline Soldiers"]

[Excerpts] Lodz is the second biggest Polish city, the center of the country's textile industry. It is perfectly natural that the Ludwik Warynski Political Officer Training Center should be sited here, in the very midst of the working class.

The Polish comrades suggested that we visit that military-political educational establishment, whose origins lie in the first political educational courses organized by the Polish communists on fraternal Soviet soil in 1944.

Colonel Marian Anyz, the center's chief, told us:

"The alumni of our educational establishment loyally serve the cause of the party and people. In the hard postwar years they took an active part in the struggle to strengthen the people's power. Without sparing their efforts they helped to organize the work of the city's plants and factories, schools, and cultural and enlightenment institutions and waged an implacable struggle against the reactionary underground gangs. Thousands of indestructible ties link us with the Lodz working people to this day. The center's students maintain close contacts with the city's industrial enterprises, attend meetings of plant party organizations, and deliver lectures to workers. The schools under their patronage also know our students well."

"Meetings of this kind were particularly frequent and fruitful under martial law," Jan Powala, chief of the center's Political Section, joined in the talk. "At that complex time we political officers were on the front line of the political struggle. The expericence of that hard period proved convincingly that the modern political worker must not simply be a leader and organizer. Above all he must know how to fight the political adversary and use the force of his arguments to counter hostile propaganda. We consider this experience in the training programs."

The center's students learn the foundations of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and the theory and practice of party-political work. Young political workers study oratory and methods for the political combat against the enemies of socialism. A prominent place in the study programs is taken by propaganda of the indissoluble international unity of the socialist community states and by the portrayal of Poland's fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

This educational establishment has been in existence for almost 40 years. Over this period thousands of alumni have emerged from it and they have always been on the front line of the ideological struggle. They successfully use the knowledge acquired during study in their practice in the units and subunits of the Polish Army. Graduates of the Ludwik Warynski Political Officer Training Center can be found today among eminent Polish statesmen and well-known Polish scientists and writers.

The center's graduates include Andrzej Fryszkiewicz, an employee of the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, who was accompanying us. Readers of that newspaper are familiar with his topical commentaries on international subjects and his keen articles exposing the subversive activity of Radio Free Europe. Major Fryszkiewicz and his colleagues from the central Polish military press bring the party's word to the masses of readers and rebuff antisocialist forces' acts of ideological subversion. Exposing the demagogy and slander, the newspaper reveals the true aims of the enemies of socialism and convincingly shows in whose interests psychological warfare is being waged against Poland and the other socialist countries.

Polish young people have been one of the main targets of this unprecedently large-scale psychological warfare in recent years. Western specialists in ideological subversion, counting on young people's lack of experience of life, are seeking to distract them with phony but clamorous slogans and to create in them a distorted idea of Polish history and present-day reality.

That is why it is urgently necessary to help those who are only just embarking on life to find their own place in society and to teach them to distinguish between the truth and lies. The Polish Army and mainly its political workers have played and continue to play a tremendous part in resolving this task. The 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in October 1983 noted the need to continue and develop the Polish People's Army's broad participation in the socialist education of young people and to instill in them the features of patriotism and internationalism and civic responsibility.

Colonel Waldemar Lukaszewicz, deputy chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate, told us of the great attention paid in the units and subunits to the young people's education:

"We are called, not without justification 'the troops of the first 5 minutes.' The role played in our country by the political and moral state of the personnel is perfectly understandable. It is a topic of special concern for political workers, who are doing a lot to enhance servicemen's political vigilance with respect to the antisocialist forces' intrigues. It must be said that this work is bearing good fruit. This is borne out by the pages of the Book of Honor of the country's Air Defense Forces, in which dozens of names of excellent-rated soldiers and officers have appeared recently."

The political workers of the country's Air Defense Forces are performing a great deal of work to consolidate the traditions of the Polish Army's links with the public, above all with the working class of the major industrial centers. The servicemen give every support to the working people in overcoming the consequences of the crisis. Much is being done for the further consolidation of friendship and brotherhood in arms with Soviet Army servicemen. Meeting with servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces have become traditional in the subunits.

USSR TO COOPERATE ON POLISH ATOMIC POWER STATION

LD101253 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 10 January carries a 2-minute report by journalist Vladimir Savchenko from the Elektrim office in Moscow on the development of Soviet-Polish cooperation. He begins by pointing out that this office houses a permanent exhibition of products from the Polish electro-technical industry, which comprises 50 enterprises including those responsible for telephones, light fittngs, and lamps used for special purposes such as mining.

He then speaks with (?Kazimierz Timszal), head of the Moscow Elektrim office, who says that 1983 showed a record level of trade turnover with Soviet organizations. He also says that all Soviet orders were completed on time.

Savchenko says that the main work for building Poland's first atomic power station will begin this year. Elektrim is also involved in this work. The foundations for the main structures of the power station will be laid at a site in Zarnowiec. Negotiations are currently in progress for Soviet equipment to be supplied for the station.

Elektrim is a member of the CEMA Interatomenergo Organization, specializing in the production of atomic power station control equipment, heat exchangers and diesel generators.

PARIS MEDIA ASSAILED FOR ANTI-SOVIETISM

Food Stocks in Bomb Shelters

PM101500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Rejoinder": "Canards Are Flying..."]

[Text] Goebbels, the chief propagandist of Hitler's Reich, liked to repeat among like-minded people: "The bigger the lie we tell, the greater the chance it will strike the imagination of our audience and make them believe the lie." This cynical method has now been adopted by the misinformation services of the United States and allied states -- not a day passes without them thinking up some very wild, truly incredible story designed to dupe people with no access to truthful reports about what is being done throughout the world.

Quite recently, in late December, the French magazine PARIS MATCH, long known for its inclination to zealously fulfill the dirtiest assignments of those interested in fueling anti-Soviet passions, published in the guise of a report another very absurd story: "Soviet people have already been issued with ration cards for food which they must put in their nuclear bomb shelters." And the magazine went on to claim that this information had been received from... the Quai d'Orsay (that is at the French External Relations Ministry, on the Quai d'Orsay -- Yu. Zh.).

The aim of those who thought up this totally false report is clear: Let the ordinary PARIS MATCH reader, already intimidated by the misinformation services' daily stories of the alleged "Soviet threat," feel his heart sink to his feet. If matters have reached the point of "food stocks," he will think, that means the Bolsheviks are about to initiate a nuclear war!

But stories by professional slanderers are one thing and the activity of the diplomatic service is quite another. That is why it would be entirely natural to expect the Quai d'Orsay to have heeded PARIS MATCH's claim that the malicious canard had come from the ministry and rapidly deny it. Alas! To this day there has been no such denial.

'Fabrications,' PRC 'Echo'

PM061123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Portugalov article under the "Apt Remarks" rubric: "Paris Disinformation and the Beijing Echo"]

[Text] Shortly before the new year, the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS decided to share some of its thoughts on Soviet strategy with its readers. Let us say straightaway that the objectivity of the newspapers' editors on this question cannot be counted on: The right-wing LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS spreads with particular zeal the deceitful myth of the Soviet threat to West European countries.

This time the Parisian fabulists decided, however, to enrich it with a new variation. It turns out that the "Soviet Union, while not ruling out the possibility of nuclear war, considers that a conflict in Europe using conventional armed forces alone will afford it the greatest chances of victory." Gradually insinuating the proposition that an attack on West Europe is the main aim of Soviet strategy as a whole is a familiar hallmark of disinformers. The slander is presented as a kind of axiom.

Trying to give their fabricating a semblance at least of plausibility, the Paris newspaper's Soviet strategy specialists enter into discussion about the "strengthening of conventional armaments in the Soviet Armed Forces" and concluded by citing the following from the "Soviet military encyclopedia" edited by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, which was published in 1979: "Soviet military strategy assumes that a world war may begin and be waged for a certain time using only conventional weapons."

What can be said in this regard? Indisputably, concerned with maintaining military balance, the Soviet Union, during the arms race forced on it by the West, has been oblige to give due attention also to its conventional arms, that is to say, nonnuclear arms. This is acquiring particular topicality now, when at the routine NATO session last December decisions were taken, on U.S. initiative, to equip alliance countries with a whole series of ultramodern systems of new "conventional" combat hardware and the task was set of "comprehensively strengthening the nonnuclear component of the allinace's forces in Europe between 1985 and 1989."

Now for the above-mentioned quotation. To begin with, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS does not quote in full the relevant passage from the "Soviet military encyclopedia," where it goes on to say that "the broadening of hostilities may lead to the development of a world nuclear war, for which the main means of waging such a war are nuclear weapons, principally strategic nuclear weapons." This alone is sufficient to refute completely the newspapers strategists' fabrications about the Soviet Union supposedly counting on an "easy victory" in a war where only conventional weapons are used. But there is even more, the same section of the work in question emphasizes that Soviet strategy regards a "future world war, IF THE IMPERIALISTS SUCCEED IN STARTING IT" [passage printed in boldface] as ..." a confrontation between two opposing... systems: This passage does not allow any kind of misinterpretation regarding the defensive nature of Soviet strategy, whose task is to crushingly repulse any imperialist aggressor.

Why did the French newspaper need all this juggling of facts, which is as sinister as it is clumsy? The answer springs to mind that, on the Pentagon's initiative, NATO is now secretly replacing the official so-called "flexible response strategy" by America's new offensive doctrine of "air-land battles" also known as the "Rogers plan" (named after the U.S. commander in chief of the NATO forces in Europe). This aggressive doctrine envisages delivering a combined first strike in the European theater using not only nuclear and chemical weapons but also conventional weapons. In this respect the emphasis is being placed on the very latest nonnuclear weapons systems whose effectiveness is equivalent to that of tactical nuclear systems. Thus in addition to the deployment in Europe of the extra potential of a "disabling" strike in the form of Pershing II and cruise missiles, the United States and NATO also want to equip themselves here with systems which make it possible to deliver a first strike within the theater.

Even within the military circles of some European NATO countries the "Rogers plan" is arousing no particular enthusiasm since it increases the danger of a war and furthermore entails inordinate expenditure. However, in Paris it has clearly pleased some people. With good reason people there are now talking a lot about the "rapid action forces" that are being created, equipped with the very latest weapons systems and intended for participation in a possible European conflict outside France.

Publicizing this slideback into the heart of NATO is a thankless task in France which left the alliance's military organization. With complete justification, the French public sees this as a departure from De Gaulle's farsighted and realistic strategy and as a threat to involve France in a European conflict outside its territory at the bidding of the United States and NATO.

All that is left is to resort to disinformation: The Soviet Union, it is claimed, is building up its conventional weapons so as to "invade Europe" and thus the West European countries should heed Rogers' appeals and spend more on the most modern nonnuclear weapons systems. It is just that such disinformation will hardly be of any help. It is too crude.

It would have been possible to end here, but for one very remarkable detail. The false voice from Paris has found a distant echo in Beijing: RENMIN RIBAO recently carried a detailed account of the disinformation article from LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. Knowing the customs of the Chinese press, it can already be asserted on these grounds that the semi-official Beijing organ shares the viewpoint of the French newspaper's sorry strategists. So as to leave no doubt on this score, RENMIN RIBAO also published as a "supplement" in the same report an account of General Rogers' latest speech which calls on the NATO allies to spend a little more on conventional weapons in view of the "Soviet superiority" in this sphere.

What is this? A deep-rooted anti-Soviet reflex action? Or is Beijing in turn preparing for a buildup of conventional arms (bought from the West for a high price) and is preparing its population for new sacrifices on the pretext of the notorious "threat from the north"?

'SECRET' U.S. BASE PACT WITH NORWAY REVEALED

PM101553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent N. Ivanov under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "Marked 'Secret'"]

[Excerpts] Oslo -- Norwegian Defense Minister A. Sjaastad officially announced the secret document. Note that he did not leak it, he officially announced it. At a parliamentary committee session he impassively read out the text of an agreement between Norway and the United States which for many years had been marked "secret." Even the highest state officials were not privy to the contents of this document, which was kept in the Defense Ministry safes. And now the leader of the war department had made it public.

It is said that there was a long pause after A. Sjaastad's speech. The committee members were clearly confused and embarrassed. For most parliamentarians it came as a complete revelation that just 10 years ago the Pentagon had reserved eight airfields in Norway. Norway, as the agreement makes clear, pledged in the event of a so-called "crisis situation" to place the airstrips at the disposal of American formations of combat, reconnaissance, and transport aircraft. Special military equipment and hardware was deployed in advance at the sites where the aircraft were to be based. The only thing A. Sjaastad failed to mention was which airfields the Pentagon strategists had selected. As to when the agreement will come into force, the Norwegian defense minister himself can only guess. Everything depends on Washington.

Once made public, any secret document always illuminates some fact or event. The secret document from the Defense Ministry safe illuminates the goals and tasks of U.S. strategy with regard to Norway. The agreement is dated 29 May 1974, but even then the terms "crisis situation" and "critical situation" were in use. Even then Washington was trying to tether NATO's northern flank as tightly as possible to its nuclear strategy in an attempt to erode the framework of Norway's base policy and to nullify the Norwegian defense policy principles of the nondeployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime.

An eminent public figure, retired General (I. Kristi), wrote that the Norwegian-American agreement is part of the so-called COB plan worked out by NATO and Pentagon strategists.

The COB system, he says, embraces 74 airfields on the territory of West Europe. In the event of a "crisis situation" an armada of U.S. planes will head for European shores. Some of them, as envisaged by the agreement, will land in Norway. The general stresses that the U.S. Air Force squadrons will of course have nuclear weapons on board. How does this square with the principles of the base policy, and is it not counter to our Constitution, he asks.

Similar questions are today being heard in Norway more frequently than ever. The K. Willoch government clearly underestimated the acuteness of the moment. By making the secret agreement public the conservatives hoped to split the opposition ranks and above all the Norwegian Labor Party. After all, the agreement was signed about 10 years ago, when the leaders of the Hoyre Party were only aspiring to ministerial positions. However, the discussion that has developed over the agreement has clearly gone beyond the bounds of the scenario scripted for it. The Swedish newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET noted that it has only intensified anti-NATO and antimissile feelings.

Norwegians have reasons to believe that the Defense Ministry keeps under lock and key many documents which may already have nullified the principles of Norway's base policy. (Ye. Khogetveyn) alleges in his book "So Secret" that only a few of the postwar agreements signed between Norway and the United States are known to the country's public. And 238 different economic and military agreements are marked "secret" and are stored in armored safes. In this connection the newspaper DAGBLADET writes that many politicians, including Storting deputies, are not informed of the contents of many important documents and agreements. All attempts by parliamentarians to acquaint themselves with them meet with resistance.

The secret agreement that the Norwegians have learned about has shed light on many things. The contours of Washington's strategy have become clearer; it is a strategy aimed at dragging Norway into U.S. nuclear policy and at drawing it into the quagmire of U.S. militarist preparations.

NATO EXERCISE SCHEDULED IN NORWAY MARCH 84

LD102139 Moscow TASS in English GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Oslo January 10 TASS -- More than 25,000 servicemen of NATO countries will participate in big military exercises on Norway's territory in March. This has been reported here by a representative of Norway's Defence Ministry. About 1,200 men from Britain's air-borne regiment are to arrive in Voss in mid-January.

The British airborne unit is only an insignificant part of the contingent of the NATO's teams intended to be transferred to the NATO's northern flank in case of a "a crisis situation" there.

KOHL REMARKS ON ARMS TALKS RESUMPTION REVIEWED

LD092317 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Federal Germany has said in a radio interview that the Soviet Union has no choice but to return to talks on nuclear weapons in Europe. More on this from our observer Viktor Olin:

To support his statement Helmut Kohl referred to the conclusions of anonymous Sovietologists who, while reading between lines in the Soviet press, felt that the Russians are obviously striving for talks.

References like this cannot but cause surprise since there is no need for reading between lines to find out the Soviet Union's attitude to talks. The Soviet Union has always openly declared that it regards honest and constructive talks as the only means of deciding international affairs and that there is no problem it wouldn't be ready to discuss. This state of preparedness is confirmed by congrete deeds. The Soviet Union has come out with numerous proposals to reduce and eliminate all the types of weapons of mass destruction, to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space and to carry out a large-scale program of disarmament.

To reach agreement on all the aspects of disarmament calls first of all for a strict observance of the basic principle of relations between countries, namely, the principle of equality and equal security. Yet the United States and its allies in NATO see the purpose of talks in something quite different, namely, in ensuring themselves military superiority and an opportunity to talk with the socialist countries in the language of ultimatums. This desire became especially obvious at the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe that were mentioned by Federal Germany's chancellor.

Chancellor Kohl probably feels that if maximum patience is displayed the Soviet Union will have to return to the Geneva talks since its nerves will give out at the sight of the growing heap of nuclear power in Western Europe. What the chancellor of Federal Germany obviously forgets is that such an approach threatens to turn millions of his fellow countrymen and himself into hostages. The talks in Geneva can be resumed, but on a different basis. What is needed for this, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, stressed in his statement of 24th November, is that the United States and the other NATO countries show readiness to return to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

COMPARISON ON ROMANOV MEETING WITH DKP'S MIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 January carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Meeting With German Communist Party Leadership" on the talks between Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Herbert Mies, DPK chairman. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 10 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, revealing the following addition:

Last graf, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...people's living standards.

The following participated in the talk, which was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere: V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; L.A. Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU Obkom; and also V.S. Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG; and from the German Communist Party side -- H. Gautier, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party; and K.H. Shroeder) and (W. Cielax), members of the party board Presidium and Secretariat. (adding paragraph)

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN ENVOY 5 JAN

PM091326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 5 January B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received M.'A. al-Halabi, member of the Ba'th Party Central Committee and Syrian ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

During the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation was K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

LIBYA'S JALLUD CITED ON TALKS IN SYRIA

LD101732 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus January 10 TASS — Libya, Syria and the Palestinian patriots come out from the same positions in opposing the expansionist ambitions of the United States imperialism, Zionism and reaction. A statement to this effect was made at a press-conference here by 'Abd as-Salim Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He pointed out that Libya had always come out in support of the just struggle of the Palestinians against the Israeli aggression, for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and for the granting of the legitimate national rights to the Palestinian people.

A.S. Jallud said that the talks, which he had held in the Syrian capital, had covered the situation in Lebanon and the measures necessary to repel the threat hanging over the Arab peoples as a result of the aggressive policy of Israel and the USA in the region.

RESIGNATION OF JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD110647 Moscow TASS in English 0459 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Amman January 11 TASS — The Jordanian Government headed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran has resigned. King Husayn has accepted the resignation and instructed Ahmad 'Ubaydat, former minister of the interior, to form a new government.

Ahmad 'Ubaydat, as has been announced here, has become Jordan's new prime minister and minister of defence, and Suleyman 'Arar — deputy prime minister and minister of the interior. Tahir al-Masri has filled the post of the minister of foreign affairs in the twenty-member government.

U.S. AID TO EGYPT SEEN VIOLATING SOVEREIGNTY

LD101247 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo January 10 TASS -- The conditions under which the U.S. renders "assistance" to Egypt violate in many respects the sovereignty of that country.

This is the conclusion drawn by deputies of the People's Assembly of Egypt in the course of a discussion about the effectiveness of American loans. Tawfiq Zaghul, deputy from the ruling party, stressed that what the U.S. gave with the right hand, it took back with the left one.

Another parliamentarian, Mahmud Dabbur, underlined that the U.S. aid was channelled mainly to the private sector. It is absolutely unacceptable that the money is spent on a further enrichment of moneybags, while the people are suffering from poverty, he said.

MUBARAK, UK'S HOWE TO DISCUSS MULTINATIONAL FORCE

LD101241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Howe, who is on a trip to countries in the Near East, will meet with Egyptian President Mubarak today. It is expected that the talks will include a discussion on the so-called Multinational Forces in Lebanon, which include British troops. The public in many countries, including that in Great Britain, is demanding the withdrawal of these troops from Lebanese soil.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS TUNIS MEETING OF FATAH COUNCIL

LD101306 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis January 10 TASS -- The Revolutionary Council of the Palestine Fatah organization has met here. On the agenda of the meeting are questions pertaining to a further continuation of the struggle by the Arab people of Palestine for its legitimate national right to return to its home and create an independent state. The Council members are also discussing the situation in the Palestine resistance movement and the Middle East situation as a whole.

Attending the meeting of the Revolutionary Fatah Council is Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who returned to Tunis after a visit to Algeria.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF DEMICHEV ACTIVITIES IN CUBA

Received by PCC's Montane

PM101018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Vivid Demonstration of Fraternal Friendship: Mass Meeting at the Jose Marti Metallurgical Combine Near the Cuban Capital"]

[Text] Havana, 7 Jan -- A mass meeting took place at the Jose Marti Metallurgical Combine near Havana, the flagship of Cuban industry; the meeting was a vivid demonstration of the indissoluble fraternal Cuban-Soviet friendship. The Soviet party and state delegation which is here took part in the meeting.

P.P. Grishyavichus, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, who is a member of the Soviet delegation, conveyed warm congratulations to the metallurgists and all the working people of the Island of Freedom on the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, on behalf of the CPSU and the multinational Soviet people.

He stated that Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism form the basis of the strengthening Soviet-Cuban friendship, which is filled with rich new content every year. The living soul of the friendship of our countries and peoples in the combat alliance between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and their dissoluble bonds of comradeship.

In the difficult international situation and in the conditions of the tough blockade by U.S. imperialism, the speaker stressed, socialist Cuba adheres to a constructive stance oriented toward the relaxation of international tension and the resolution of the region's problems by peaceful means, and its people are building a happy future with ther own hands.

The Jose Marti Combine is the pride of Cuba industry and an example to all the Republic's working class. Soviet people deserve tremendous credit for this, Alfredo Alfonso Sierra, member of the PCC Executive Bureau in City of Havana Province, stated in his speech at the meeting. The Cuban working class have always been conscious of the fraternal, selfless assistance of the great land of the soviets. Last year, he said. for the first time the combine smelted 350,000 metric tons of high quality steel. With the USSR's economic and technical assistance, extensive modernization is under way at the enterprise, which will make it possible to produce three times as much metal annually in the near future.

The members of the Soviet delegation, together with Julio Camacho Auilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PCC Executive Bureau in City of Havana Province, who took part in the meeting, planted a friendship tree in an avenue on the combine's territory.

The Soviet party and state delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, was received by Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat. In the course of the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, questions of the international situation were touched on, as well as other questions of mutual interest.

Delegation Returns 10 Jan

LD101623 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 10 January (TASS) -- Today the Soviet party and state delegation led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, returned to Moscow from Havana.

The delegation took part in the solemn unveiling of a monument to Lenin, at the invitation of the Cuban leadership.

In Moscow the delegation was met by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as by other official figures.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON USSR AWARD TO CUBA'S ROCA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 January carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS Havana dispatch on the activities of P.I. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Friendship Visit", has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 9 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 4, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...sights of Havana. It visited the medical and surgical center named for the (Ameykheyras) brothers, which is the largest and most modern hospital in Latin America. The delegation members chatted cordially with Mario Martin Manduca -- one of the Cubans wounded by the U.S. interventionists in Grenada.

On its trip around Havana the Soviet delegation was accompanied by F. Bravo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government.

Comrade Demichev presented (adding passage)

Last paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...their communist parties. A reception, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was held at the USSR Embassy in Havana on the occasion of the Soviet party and state delegation's stay in Cuba. Attending the reception were A. Hart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and the republic's minister of culture, other party and state leaders, and writers and artists. (adding PRAVDA ending)

SOVIET EVENTS MARK CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Aliyev, Kuznetsov at Reception

LD101755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] In honor of the Cuban revolution, Lionel Soto, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, today gave a reception to mark the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. Present at the reception were Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and other officials and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

Scientific Conference

PM101511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Excerpt] The victory of the Cuban revolution was a bright page in the history of the world revolutionary liberation movement. This was stressed at a scientific conference which opened in Moscow on 5 January to mark the 25th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. It is being conducted by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society.

The participants in the conference said that in the past 25 years the heroic people of the Island of Freedom have achieved major successes in building a new society under the Communist Party's leadership.

It was noted that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Cuban peoples are growing and strengthening and that the Cuban people, led by Comrade Fidel Castro, are moving confidently forward.

The scientific conference to mark the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution concluded its work in Moscow on 6 January.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DRAFT ON SCHOOL REFORM

PM101020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 84 First Edition pp 1,2

["CPSU Central Committee Draft: Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The party's course toward the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism, fuller revelation of its humanistic nature, and further enhancement of man's creative activity poses great and responsible tasks before the Soviet school.

The present time is marked by profound transformations in all spheres of people's life -- physical production, social relations, and spiritual culture. The scientific and technical revolution is expanding increasingly widely. A transition to the intensive development of the economy is in progress. Large-scale, comprehensive socioeconomic programs are being implemented. Important problems concerning the development of socialist democracy, the consolidation of the Soviet way of life, and the formation of the new man are being resolved.

The ambitious tasks at the end of the present century and the start of the coming one will be resolved by those who are taking their places at school desks today. They will have to continue the cause of Great October and will carry on their shoulders the responsibility for the country's historical fate, the all-around progress of society, and its successful advance along the path of communist building.

The school reform, being mapped out in accordance with the program precepts of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, pursues the goal of elevating the work of the school to a qualitatively new level corresponding with the conditions and requirements of the society of developed socialism. This is a highly important matter, affecting the interests of each family and of the entire Soviet people.

I. The School Under Conditions of the Improvement of Developed Socialism

1 -- The formation and development of the socialist system of public education are inseparable from the history of Soviet society and the heroic revolutionary and labor accomplishments of our people. Great October and the victory of socialism have given the working people the broadest opportunities to master knowledge and all the riches of spiritual culture, to manifest their talents and gifts. A school, genuinely for the people, was created for the first time in world history, which actually ensures the equality of all citizens in the acquisition of education regardless of race or nationality, sex, attitude toward religion, property status, or social position. Socialism affirms the high prestige attaching to knowledge and culture and to honest labor for the benefit of society.

The great Lenin stood at the fountainhead of the Soviet system of public education. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently implementing Lenin's ideas of a uniform polytechnical labor school.

Within a very brief period of history the country has taken the stride from mass illiteracy to universal secondary education for young people. A system of vocational and technical education has been established, which has become the basic source for the systematic training of highly skilled worker cadres. Higher and secondary specialized education has been widely developed. The educational standards of classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups, men and women have been substantially evened out.

The creation and development of the Soviet educational system was an important factor in the assertion of socialist civilization and in the gigantic leap toward the summits of modern science, technology, and culture that has been accomplished by the land of the soviets. This is a major contribution to the treasury of world experience in socialist transformations, an inspiring example for the states embarking on the path of building the new life, and a convincing demonstration of socialism's historical advantages over capitalism.

2 -- At the present stage the interests of the rapid and harmonious development of science and culture, of the improvement of social relations and the political superstructure, and of man himself as the main productive force and supreme asset of society demand a new and broader approach toward the instruction and education of the rising generations. "The party is striving," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "to ensure that man in our country is nurtured not simply as a repository of a certain body of knowledge, but primarily with his characteristic ideological principles, morals, and interests and with high standards of labor and behavior."

The urgent tasks concerning the improvement of the entire matter of educating young people and of their political, labor, and moral upbringing in accordance with the requirements of our society's development and its long-term goals dictate the necessity of reform of general educational and vocational schools. The school must rear, train, and nurture the young generations with maximum consideration of the social conditions under which they will live and work.

All sectors of the national economy will have to be brought into line with the most advanced levels of science and technology, production will have to be widely automated, and a fundamental rise in labor productivity will have to be ensured together with the production of products to equal the best international standards. All this requires from the young person on the threshold of independent life -- whether he is an engineer, technician, or worker -- the most modern education, high intellectual and physical development, profound knowledge of the scientific, technical, and economic fundamentals of production, and a conscientious and creative attitude toward labor.

The social function of education is also being substantially enriched. While providing the high standard of knowledge necessary for the continuation of studies at VUZes, the school must at the same time orient young people toward socially useful labor in the national economy and prepare them for it. Labor education must be considered as the most important factor for molding the personality and as a means of satisfying the national economy's labor resources requirements. The present way of organizing training, upbringing, and vocational orientation still fails to meet these requirements. The nurturing in every young person of a conscious need to labor through the joint efforts of the school, the family, the production collectives, the mass media, literature and the arts, and of our entire community, constitutes a task of paramount economic, social, and moral significance.

Greater demands are being made of the ideological and political upbringing of young people and of the shaping of their Marxist-Leninist world outlook and their sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline. The party sees the higher ideological integrity, and level of education and vocational training of the new generations of Soviet people as an important prerequisite for the deepening of socialist democracy and the increasingly wide and more effective participation by the masses in the management of production and of state and social affairs. Under the conditions of sharply exacerbated international situation it is necessary to enhance vigilance against the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism, engaging in brazen attacks against socialism and calculating on the political inexperience of young people.

The school reform also pursues the goal of overcoming a number of negative phenomena and serious shortcomings and omissions which have accumulated in the activity of the schools. The structure of education should be improved, the quality of general educational, labor, and vocational training must be enhanced substantially, wider use must be made of active forms and methods and technical means of training, and the principle of the unity of training and upbri ing and close links between family, school, and the community must be purposefully implemented.

It is necessary to resolutely extirpate any instances of formalism in the content and methods of instructional and educational work, in the life of schools, and in the assessment of students' knowledge, and to overcome the so-called percentage-mania.

3 -- Implementing the reform of the general educational and vocational schools means resolving the following fundamental tasks:

Raising the quality of education and upbringing; ensuring a higher scientific standard in the teaching of each subject, the sound mastery of the fundaments of science, and an improvement in ideological, political, labor, and moral upbringing and in esthetic and physical development; improving curriculums and syllabuses, textbooks and study aids and training methods; eliminating the overloading of students and the excessive complexity of study material;

Fundamentally improving the way labor education, training, and vocational orientation is organized in general educational schools; stepping up the polytechnical and practical thrust of teaching; considerably expanding the training of highly skilled worker cadres in the system of vocational and technical training; achieving a transition to universal vocational education of young people;

Enhancing the responsibility of students for the quality of study and the observance of study and labor discipline and enhancing their social activity on the basis of developing self-management [samoupravlenkye] in pupil collectives;

Enhancing the social prestige and authority of the teacher and his theoretical and practical training and fully meeting the public education system's requirements for pedagogical cadres; raising the wages of teachers and masters of production training and improving the housing and consumer services provided for them, the medical services they receive and the provision of sanatorium cure facilities;

Strengthening the material and technical base of educational establishments and of preschool and extramural institutions;

Improving the structure of general educational and vocational schools and the management of public education.

II. The Structure of General Secondary and Vocational Education

4 -- It is proposed to establish the following structure for general secondary and vocational education:

Primary school -- grades one through four;

Incomplete secondary school -- grades five through nine;

Secondary general educational and vocational school: grades 10 and 11 of the general educational school;

Secondary vocational and technical schools;

Secondary specialized educational establishments.

The secondary general educational school will become an 11-year school. It is proposed to begin the training of children in schools a year earlier, from the age of 6. Conditions for this have been prepared by the development of the system of preschool education that now covers the absolute majority of children, and by the experience of their instruction in kindergartens and schools. It is proposed that the transition to the training of 6-year-old children in schools will be gradually implemented over a number of years, starting in 1986, in line with the creation of additional places for pupils and the training of teacher cadres and bearng in mind the parents' wishes, the level of children's development, and local conditions. At the first stage some children will enter school at the age of 7, while the training of 6-year-old children will proceed according to a uniform syllabus both at schools and in the senior groups at kindergartens.

In the primary school (grades one through four) the duration of study will increase by 1 year, which will make it possible to ensure that children acquire more thorough insruction in reading, writing, and computation, and elementary labor skills, while simultaneously reducing the load on pupils and facilitating their subsequent mastery of the fundamentals of science.

The incomplete secondary school (grades five through nine) provides, as at present, for the study of the fundamentals of science over 5 years. On graduating from the ninth grade, the 15-year-old students will have acquired their incomplete secondary education. The task of the general labor training of adolescents will have been basically resolved. Conditions are created, in conjunction with ovational orientation measures to facilitate their choice of a vocation for the future. The 9-year school is the basis for acquiring general secondary and vocational education via different channels.

The secondary general educational and vocational school includes grades 10 and 11 of the general educational schools, the vocational and technical schools, and the secondary specialized educational establishments. It provides the universal secondary education of young people and their labor and vocational training.

5 -- The correlation between the batches of ninth-grade graduates undergoing further training will take shape in accordance with the national economy's requirements and with due consideration to the wishes, propensities, and abilities of students. The number and proportion of ninth-grade graduates entering secondary vocational and technical schools will approximately double in the long term. The specific characteristics of individual regions, cities, and rural areas must be taken into account during this process.

Students in grades 8 through 11 are given an opportunity to study in greater depth individual subjects of their choice from the physical and mathematical, chemical and biological, or social science and humanities branches of learning with the help of optional studies. Labor training in the 10th and 11th grades is combined with the mastery of mass trades required in physical production and the nonproductive sphere.

In order to acquire higher qualification or master a more complex trade, graduates from the secondary general educational school will enter 1-year courses in secondary vocational and technical schools, 2- or 3-year courses in secondary specialized educational establishments, or enter VUZes. Some of them will go to work in the national economy in accordance with the labor training acquired in the 11-year secondary school. Bearing in mind the wishes of young people, of their parents and of the labor collectives, it will be expedient to study the question of possibly lowering the age limits for a number of trades.

In this way, over one or two 5-year plan periods, the universal secondary education of young people will be supplemented with the universal vocational education of young people. All young people will be given an opportunity to master a trade prior to starting their labor activity. In the long term, this will lead to the rapprochement and merger [obyedineniye] of the general education school and the vocational school, which will be a further development and implementation of Lenin's ideas about the uniform polytechnical labor school.

6 -- The various types of vocational and technical education establishments that currently exist will be reorganized into a uniform type of education establishment -- the "secondary vocational and technical school" with the corresponding vocational departments and duration of tutition geared to the educational level of entrants. Ninth-grade graduates are trained in secondary vocational and technical schools for 3 years as a rule, acquiring a trade and completing their general secondary education. Graduates from the 11-year school will acquire there a trade after a 1-year period of training.

The secondary vocational and technical schools specialize in the training of highly skilled workers for the relevant national economic sectors and are established under production associations, enterprises, construction sites, and organizations, and in rural areas under rayon agro-industrial associations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and interfarm enterprises. The interrelationship between base enterprises and vocational and technical schools is governed by regulations to be approved by the USSR Council of Ministers.

7 -- An important role in the training of young people has to be played by the secondary specialized educational establishments (technical colleges, pedagogical and medical colleges, and others). They train skilled specialists and organizers for the primary levels of production, education, medical services, culture, and the services sphere, replenish the ranks of the most numerous detachment of specialists in the national economy, and simultaneously participate in the solution of the tasks of universal secondary education. it is necessary to further enhance the quality of the training of specialists with secondary specialized education who are needed by the national economy.

Recently there has been an expansion in the technical college training of young people who have completed their secondary education. It is expedient also to retain the incomplete secondary school as a source for filling places at these educational establishments. It is necessary to develop the experiment of training specialists with a higher education from among the graduates of secondary specialized educational establishments on the basis of reduced training periods.

8 -- The improvement of the work of general educational and vocational schools and the creation of equal conditions for VUZ entry for graduates of those schools provide new opportunities for the further improvement of the training of specialists with a higher education. The social base for making up the body of students at VUZes will expand and the responsible and conscientious attitude of young people toward the acquisition of higher education will be enhanced.

The aim is to elaborate new rules for VUZ admission while reviewing the expedience of retaining the existing regulations regarding taking into account the average certification rating during the competitive enrollment of secondary school graduates into VUZes.

III. Improving the Quality of the Training and Educational Process

9 -- The most important and enduring task of the Soviet school is to give the rising generation profound and sound knowledge of the basics of science, and to develop skills and the ability to apply these skills in practice. The curriculums and syllabuses, textbooks and visual study aids will have to be brought in line with the requirements of socioeconomic, scientific, and technical progress and with the specific age characteristics of students.

In order to improve the content of education it is necessary:

To determine precisely the list and volume of material of subjects being studied and eliminate the overloading of curriculums and textbooks by deleting any unnecessarily complex or secondary material;

To lay out with extreme precision the fundamental concepts and main ideas of study disciplines and ensure that they reflect properly the latest achievements of science and practice;

To radically improve the way that labor education, training, and vocational orientation is organized in general educational schools; to step up the polytechnical thrust of the content of education: More attention must be given to practical and laboratory studies and to the demonstration of the technological application of the laws of physics, chemistry, biology, and other sciences, thus laying the foundations for the labor training and vocational orientation of young people;

To arm the students with knowledge and the skills of using modern computers, to ensure the broad application of computers in the training process, and establish specialized school and interschool workrooms for this purpose;

To determine for each subject and grade the optimal volume of abilities and skills that must be mastered by the students.

Strict continuity of instruction and education and a uniform level of general educational training must be ensured in schools, vocational and technical schools, and secondary specialized educational establishments, taking into account the specific features of national educational establishments. Additional measures must be taken to improve the conditions for studying, in parallel with the native language, the Russian language, which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as a means of communication between nations. Fluency in the Russian language must become a norm for young people graduating from secondary educational establishments.

10 -- Special attention must be given in secondary vocational and technical schools to general educational training. It is necessary to ensure that students acquire a sound mastery of the fundamentals of science and of the technical, agronomical, economic, and other specialized subjects that are particularly linked with the development of new equipment, technologies, and automatic manipulators (industrial robots).

Fuller use must be made of the great opportunities provided by the system of vocational and technical education to improve the quality of training of worker cadres.

New syllabuses for students' production training and production practice will have to be elaborated jointly with the ministries and base enterprises, proceeding from the uniform requirements for the training of workers in a given trade or specialized skill. Production practice must be acquired within the best teams and links under the leadership of mentors, production innovators, and labor veterans.

11 -- The forms, methods, and means of training must be improved. In parallel with tuition periods, which are the basic form of the study process, the senior grades at schools, vocational and technical schools, and secondary specialized educational establishments must make wider use of lectures, seminar work, discussions, practical training, and consultations. The teachers and parents must accustom the students to work more actively with their books and other sources of knowledge and to help them develop their own independent thinking.

The task is being set of reducing the number of students per classroom, gradually bringing it down to 30 for grades 1 through 9 and to 25 for grades 10 and 11.

The current textbooks and study aids for all courses must be improved and new ones created. Lofty ideological integrity and scientific approach, intelligibility and brevity, accuracy, clarity and lively presentation, and improvement of the methodological apparatus -- these are the immutable requirements to be met by each textbook. The best teachers, experienced methodologists, and eminent scientists must be recruited to write them, and measures must be implemented to provide additional incentives for the work of authors. Printing capacities and the production of high-quality materials for the publication of textbooks in the languages of the USSR's peoples must be expanded. The requirements regarding study, reference, and popular scientific works on the fundamentals of science and optional courses must be fully met.

12 -- The shaping of students' Marxist-Leninist world outlook is an immutable foundation of their communist upbringing. It is important that the teaching of all disciplines, both social and natural sciences, should develop among students firm materialistic concepts, atheistic views, the ability to correctly interpret natural and social phenomena, and a readiness for creative, transformative activity.

It is necessary for the teaching of subjects in the social sciences and humanities field to vividly and intelligibly reveal the paths of the revolutionary renovation of the world, the fundamental principles and historical advantages of socialism, and the reactionary and antipeople essence of capitalism, to provide convincing answers -- from class positions -- to the questions of modern social life which perturb young people, and to demonstrate the inevitable victory of the ideas of communism. At lessons in history, social science, literature, and other subjects, the students must be consistently taught the ability to uphold their communist convictions and to be implacable toward petty bourgeois attitudes, parasitism, and consumerism. Broader use must be made of the active forms of tuition by giving them greater practical thrust and extirpating blind dogmatism and sketchiness. It is deemed necessary to increase the study time devoted to social sciences. A uniform social science textbook must be developed for all types of secondary educational establishments.

13 -- The molding of conscientious citizens with firm communist convictions must be considered of paramount importance in ideological and political education. All elements of the study and educational process and the entire social life of the school must work to this end. Young people must be educated on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the examples of the life and activity of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, and on the basis of the historical experience of the CPSU.

The students' education in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, of fraternal friendship among the USSR's peoples, must be intensified. The activity of sociopolitical clubs, museums, study circles, and lecture bureaus must be galvanized. Excursions and treks to places of revolutionary, labor, and combat glory must be organized regularly. The organization of political information must be improved. The skills of political self-education must be developed. Party workers, the best propaganda cadres among the Znaniye Society's lecturers, and party veterans must be involved in the sociopolitical education of students. The mass media must be active and constant assistants to teachers, families, and the public. It is necessary to expand television and radio educational broadcasts, improve their content, and ensure the propaganda and dissemination of leading experience and the exemplary organization of young people's education.

Fuller use in educational work must be made of the Soviet state's symbols -- the anthem, flag, and state emblem of the USSR, the anthems, flags, and state emblems of union republics, state awards and badges of distinction, and also of symbols used in the Young Pioneer and Komsomol organizations. Every young person on the threshold of life must know the USSR Constitution and the Constitution of his own republic and be guided by them.

14 -- Moral and legal education is of exceptionally great importance in the shaping of the new man. "The entire business of the upbringing, education, and instruction of modern youth." V.I. Lenin stressed, "must be a matter of nurturing communist morality in young people" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 309). All educational work must be organized on the basis of the unbreakable unity between knowledge, convictions and actions, words and deeds. The school must cultivate an inner need to live and act according to the principles of communist morality and to strictly observe the rules of socialist communal life and the Soviet Laws.

It is very important to nurture, from the early years of live, a spirit of collectivism and exactingness toward one antoher, honesty and truthfulness, kindness and adherence to principle, staunchness and courageousness of character. New "rules for students" must be drawn up.

15 -- It is a most important task to improve considerably the artistic education and aesthetic upbringing of students. It is necessary to develop their sense of beauty and nurture healthy artistic tastes and the ability to correctly understand and value the works of art and the beauty and richness of nature in their motherland. Better use must be made for this purpose of the opportunities provided by each subject in the curriculum and especially by literature, music, singing, fine arts, and aesthetics. Subjects in the aesthetic field must be taught by qualified specialists. Assistance in this must be provided by the creative unions of the artistic intelligentsia, and all by cultural institutions. The work by amateur talent circles should be organized everywhere in educational establishments, Young Pioneers' houses, clubs, and places of culture, and constant attention must be given to their repertoire. A reliable barrier must be set up to block the infiltration of unprincipled, vulgar, and base spiritual works into the milieu of young people.

16 -- Socialist society is vitally interested in ensuring that its young generation grows up physically developed, healthy, full of joie de vivre, and ready for labor and for the defense of the motherland.

It is necessary to organize daily physical culture periods for all students during lesson time, outside school hours, and in sports groups and to provide the necessary conditions for this. Each school, each vocational and technical school, and all education and training institutions must have sports halls and grounds, well supplied with apparatus and equipment.

Broader use must be made of the facilities of sports organizations and clubs, enterprises, and institutions for the physical training of students.

Greater attention must be given to questions of hygiene. It is necessary for each school pupil to acquire the basic knowledge of hygiene and medicine, learn about his body from an early age, and know how to keep it in good condition.

17 -- The military-patriotic upbringing of students must be based on training them for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, of nurturing a love for the Soviet Army and molding a lofty sense of pride in belonging to the socialist fatherland and constant readiness for its defense. The standard of effectiveness of initial military training in general educational and vocational schools must be enhanced.

18 -- In the communist upbringing of children much depends on the young people's public organizations and student self-management.

It is necessary to resolutely enhance the prestige of Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations and their role in the ideological and political education of students and to prevent formalism, excessive organization, and petty tutelage in the leadership of these organizations. The responsibility of pupil collectives must be strengthened and their cohesion consolidated, and comprehensive support must be given to all their useful undertakings, initiatives, and self-motivated work, all of which were considered highly significant by N.K. Krupskaya, A.S. Makarenko, and other most eminent figures in public education.

The Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations must be a reliable buttress for the pedagogical collectives in raising the quality of tuition, nurturing conscientious discipline and cultured behavior, organizing socially useful labor and meaningful leisure, and developing self-help among students. Fuller use must be made of the great educational opportunities provided by Komsomol meetings and Young Pioneer rallies, and efforts must be made to ensure that they proceed in a lively and interesting fashion and that questions worrying the school collective are discussed. Young people engaged in studies must be given better preparation for joining the Komsomol.

The work of Young Octobrist groups must be improved and the younger children must be comprehensively helped to develop the ability to live and work within a collective and channel their efforts toward deeds that are useful and necessary to society: to study well, to prepare for labor, to behave in an exemplary fashion, and to help their elders.

IV. Labor Education, Training, and Vocational Orientation

19 -- The party attaches special significance to the fundamental improvement of the young generation's training for labor as part of improving the school's activity.

The correct organization of labor education, training, and vocational orientation and the students' direct participation in socially useful productive labor are an irreplaceable factor of the development of conscientious attitude toward study, the molding of good citizenship, the moral and intellectual shaping of the personality, and physical development. No matter what the future may hold for school graduates, they will need labor tempering in any sphere of activity. It is important that this be well understood by the students and thoroughly grasped by teachers, parents, and the public as a whole.

The combination of training with productive labor presupposes that students, starting from the junior grades, be involved in systematic, organized, and socially useful labor to the extent that their health and age allow -- that is, real labor which is necessary to society.

20 -- The goal of labor education and training in schools must be to foster love for labor and respect for the people of labor; to acquaint the students with the fundamentals of modern industrial and agricultural production, construction work, transportation, and the services sphere; to nurture among them labor skills and abilities during the process of study and socially useful work; to encourage them to make a conscious choice of vocation and to acquire an initial vocational training.

For this purpose considerable increase in the time needed for labor training of, and socially useful productive labor by, students is envisaged and also to the holding, annually, of a period of practical labor by somewhat reducing the summer vacation. Comprehensive programs must be elaborated covering the various fields and forms of labor training and providing for the joint efforts by schools, vocational and technical schools, technical colleges, production collectives, the family, and the public.

Primary school pupils (grades one through four) master the elementary methods -- required in real life -- of manual work with various materials, the cultivation of agricultural plants, the repair of visual study aids, the making of toys and various useful items for the school, kindergarten, home, and so on. Familiarization with some trades that children are capable of understanding will begin at this stage.

In the incomplete secondary schools (grades five through nine) the students will be given a more thorough general labor training, will acquire knowledge and practical skills in metal and wood working, familiarize themselves with the fundamentals of electrical engineering, metallurgy, and draftsmanship, and gain a general idea of the main national economic sectors. They make simple items ordered by enterprises and for schools' use and learn about environmental conservation. Starting from the eighth grade, the students are trained and work as part of students' production teams, in interschool production-study combines, training shops and sectors in enterprises, and in vocational and technical colleges.

In the secondary general educational school (grades 10 and 11), labor training in the most numerous trades is organized on this basis and also directly at production workplaces, taking into account the given region's requirements for these trades. One day a week is devoted to such training. The students who have successfully mastered the syllabus and who are in possession of the practical skills and abilities in a given specialized field receive the appropriate qualification certificate according to the established procedure.

The nature of the labor training of school pupils and the specific character of socially useful productive labor are determined by gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, taking into account the national economy's need for cadres, the existence of the technical study base, the specific features of urban and rural schools, and the labor of young men and women.

It is necessary to expand pupils' self-help. All children and students must, depending on their age and in accordance with the norms and requirements of hygiene and health care, take part in tidying up classrooms and laboratories and look after the cleanliness and provision of amenities in school yards, sports grounds, and so on. Parents organize the children's labor within the family -- keeping the home tidy, preparing food, washing and mending clothes, and repairing household appliances and other items for domestic use.

21 -- The work on students' vocational orientation must be improved. The activity of interdepartmental councils and city and rayon commissions on the vocational orientation of young people must be stepped up. The coordination of vocational orientation work is to be assigned to the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

Vocational orientation centers must be established on an experimental basis in a number of city and rural rayons for organizing work with schools, students, and parents. In their activity they must rely on interschool production-and-study combines and vocational orientation offices at schools, colleges, and enterprises and they must inform the students about modern trades and the cadre requirements of the national economy, bring to light the psychological and physiological characteristics, abilities, and inclinations of students for certain types of activity, and elaborate on this basis the corresponding practical recommendations.

The system of labor education, training, and vocational orientation of students is meant to lead them, by the time they graduate from the incomplete secondary school, to a reasoned choice of vocation and of the appropriate educational establishment for continuing their education.

22 -- Active participation in organizing the labor training and education of students is a most important duty of production collectives. Each school must be attached to a base enterprise. It must be established legislatively that the base enterprises should set up school and interschool workshops, production training combines, training shops and sections, individual student work places, permanent field camps for students' production teams, and camps for labor and relaxation with the same legal status as other subdivisions within their departmental structure. They allocate equipment, machinery, materials, subassemblies, and land for training and experimental sections attached to schools, plan and organize the production activity, and remunerate the labor of school pupils.

The base enterprises should second specialists, workers, and kolkhoz members as foremen to train students and organize their productive labor, conduct educational work with them, develop their technical creativity, and engage in agricultural experiments and vocational orientation. It is necessary to develop the mentorship of party and labor veterans and production frontrankers and actively involve the students in the social and production life of labor collectives.

23 -- The economic education of students is provided, closely linked with labor training. It is important that they be practically involved in production relations, that they receive a real-life notion of socialist property, the plan, labor, and production discipline, and wages, and that they learn to value money that is earned through labor. Some of the money earned by students should be placed at the disposal of the school collective. The school is called upon to nurture thrifty proprietorial qualities and an attentive and careful attitude toward public property and the motherland's natural environment, textbooks, school property, electric power, personal belongings, and foodstuffs, especially bread. The students must become familiar, through practical experience, with such terms as the policy of thrift, labor productivity, prime cost, product quality, financial autonomy, and so on.

V. Social Upbringing of Children and Adolescents

24 -- The Communist Party and Soviet state are constantly concerned for the development of the social upbringing of children and adolescents in preschool institutions, in extracurricular time in school, in out-of-school institutions, and at their place of residence and render all-around aid to the family in upbringing.

It is essential to improve the organization of the upbringing and education of preschool-age children. From their early years it is essential to form in them love for the motherland, respect for their elders, comradeship and collectivism, a good standard of behavior, and a feeling for beauty, and to develop in every child cognitive interests and abilities, independence, organization, and discipline. A standard syllabus must be drafted and introduced for the upbringing and training of children in kindergarten taking into account the pecularities of each age's physiology and mentality and of national cultures and traditions.

25 -- Extended-day schools and groups are a promising and tested form of pupils' social upbringing. They create favorable conditions for organizing pupils' labor and leisure and help the family. At the same time, upbringing work in school after lessons is in need of substantial restructuring. As well as rendering teaching assistance to pupils in doing homework, it is important that the content of the work of such schools be filled with special-interest classes and that an atmosphere of solicitude, closely similar to home conditions, be created for children. As the material prerequisites are created, it is essential to develop the network of these schools in order to fully satisfy the population's demand for them. The union and autonomous republics' Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are granted the right to create extended-day groups in underfilled [malokomplektnyy] schools.

26 -- The further development of out-of-school institutions -- palaces and houses of Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, young technicians' and naturalists' stations, sports, musical, art, and dance schools, children's libraries, and Young Pioneer camps -- must lead in the long term to the creation in every rayon of a whole system of out-of-school institutions with a broad range of activities.

It is essential to fundamentally improve upbringing work with pupils at their place of residence.

It is important that all pupils be encompassed by varied mass and individual forms of upbringing work in extracurricular time. It is important to develop their independence and the Timur Movement [a movement organizing children to help needy servicemen during World War II and later to render a variety of services to adults], and to create special-interest clubs, technical and art circles, and sports teams. The local soviet ispolkoms must seek out opportunities for assigning and equipping premises in residential areas for work with children and adolescents. They must also provide for such premises in plans for new residential districts.

Matters must be organized so that the school becomes the organizer of upbringing work with pupils in the residential district. Parents, the public, and labor collectives, primarily production collectives, must be involved in this work and Komsomol teaching detachments consisting of young workers, specialists, and students must be formed.

The organization of all extracurricular upbringing work in extended-day schools and groups, out-of-school institutions, and at places of residence must be assigned to the rayispolkoms (gorispolkoms) and public education centers. The Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, trade union committees, and voluntary societies must play an increasingly active role here.

27 -- The Soviet state displays great concern for children and adolescents who for health reasons cannot study under ordinary conditions. A network of boarding schools, forest sanatorium-schools, and other special training and educational institutions where instruction and education are combined with skilled medical treatment has been created for them and is being developed. In these institutions children are kept totally at state expense.

The work of this element of the public education system must continue to be improved and children must be surrounded by attention and care and better prepared for independent life and work.

It is also essential to improve material and daily living conditions in ordinary children's homes and boarding schools.

28. Aid to the family must be stepped up and at the same time the family's responsibility for raising the next generation must be enhanced. The upbringing of children is the constitutional duty of USSR citizens. Parents must enhance the authority of school and teacher by every means, raise children in a spirit of respect and love for labor, prepare them for socially useful activity, teach them order, discipline, and the observance of the norms of our society's life, be concerned for their physical development and the strengthening of their health, create the necessary conditions for them to obtain general secondary and vocational education at the proper time, and, by their attitude toward labor and social obligations, set their children an example in everything. In turn, children must be concerned for their parents and elders. "Honoring, respecting, and caring for them," Yu.V. Andropov noted, "is the duty of the young person of our country...." ("Collected Speeches and Articles," Moscow, 1983, Second Edition, p 32).

Enhancing the effectiveness of education largely depends on the coordination of efforts and the unity of demands made on pupils by the family, school, public, and labor collectives. It is essential to galvanize the activity of the trade union committee commissions (councils) for helping the family and school in raising children and adolescents, to enhance the effectiveness of the work of parents' committees at general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, and other training and educational institutions, and to involve parents more widely in leading the activities of circles.

The labor collectives are called on constantly to keep children's upbringing in sight, to help parents in this matter, and to make them strictly answerable for flaws and omissions in family upbringing. It is expedient to compile and implement steps to increase parents' responsibility for their children's upbringing.

The development of the system of parents' universal pedagogical education will play an important part in improving family upbringing. The press, television and radio, oral propaganda, and the potential of the all-union "Znaniye" Society must be used more extensively in disseminating pedagogical knowledge.

VI. The Teacher in Soviet Society

29 -- The successful resolution of the complex tasks of teaching and raising young people depends to a decisive degree on the teacher and his ideological commitment, professional skill, erudition, and culture.

The people's teacher is the sculptor of the young individual's spiritual world, society's agent to which it entrusts its dearest, most precious thing -- the children, its hope, its future. This most noble, difficult profession requires of the person who devotes his life to it constant creativity, tireless work, thought, tremendous spiritual generosity, love for children, and boundless loyalty to the cause. With his selfless, devoted labor in bringing up the young generation, the teacher has earned the people's deep gratitude and respect. The many-million-strong detachment of Soviet teachers is our country's pride and the reliable prop of the party in bringing up young people.

The party displays tireless concern for increasing the teacher's role in society's life and his authority and prestige. "The people's teacher," V.I. Lenin wrote, "must be elevated among us to a height which he has never attained and which he does not and cannot attain in bourgeois society. This is a truth which requires no proof. We must move toward this state of affairs with systematic, unswerving, persistent work to promote his spiritual development, to prepare him in every way for his truly lofty calling, and -- most important of all -- to improve his material position" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, pp 365-366). The present stage of the country's development sets new tasks for Soviet teachers. It is necessary to mold young generations capable of putting into practice the party's program precepts on improving the developed socialist society.

30 -- An integral part of the reform of the public education system is a significant improvement in the training of teacher cadres. Future teachers and educators must be given the most up-to-date knowledge and good practical training. To this end, curriculums and syllabuses at pedagogical VUZes and colleges must be revised and linked more closely with the demands of life. Provision must be made for students to study the fundamentals of modern production and the methods of vocational guidance for school-children. The standard of psychological training for teachers must be enhanced and the organization and content of practice improved. The teaching of ethics and aesthetics, logic, Soviet law, and the methodology of educational work in student collectives must be extended. Pedagogical institutes should go over to a 5-year study term as the necessary conditions are created, and additional measures should be elaborated and implemented to ensure the provision of high-quality textbooks and teaching aids for teacher training establishments and to strengthen the professional and teaching staff at pedagogical VUZes.

It is necessary to improve the quality of teacher training in the universities and step up assistance from the universities to pedagogical VUZes in developing scientific research and improving the qualifications of scientific pedagogical cadres.

It is necessary to fully meet the growing requirements of general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, secondary specialized educational institutions, and preschool and extramural institutes for teachers, and educators, and masters of production training, and to develop engineering teacher training. Conditions must be created for the implementation of the transition to training only people with a higher pedagogical education as teachers and educators for all levels of education.

31 -- A most important task for education organs, teacher training establishments, and universities is the selection for study in these institutions of young people who have shown an aptitude for work with children. The admission of young people to study in pedagogic specialties must be considerably expanded. School and college graduates, young people from the production sphere, and demobilized servicemen who have proved themselves in Young Pioneer, Komsomol, and other educational work with children and adolescents must be sent on Komsomol warrants by the Komsomol Central Committee to pedagogical VUZes and faculties. It should become the practice to make admissions to teacher training institutions on the recommendations of the teaching councils of schools and secondary vocational and technical schools, labor collectives, and public education organs.

32 --The system for improving the qualifications of teaching cadres requires further improvement. Refresher institutes for teachers (for improving their qualifications) should be developed as scientific methodological centers for increasing teaching skill and generalizing and disseminating leading experience. Appropriate chairs should be set up in these institutes, and skilled specialists should be involved in their work.

As a rule, it is expedient for a teacher to undergo retraining every 4-5 years.

Attention must be stepped up toward the political training of workers in the public education and their study of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, CPSU policy, and the communist upbringing of young people. Every necessary condition must be created for the teacher's constant self-education and improvement, and the provision of political, scientific, and artistic literature for him must be improved.

33 -- Soviets of people's deputies, public education organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must adopt the necessary measures to stabilize teaching cadres, reduce turnover, display constant concern for improving teachers' working and living conditions, and grant them housing on a priority basis. The practice of moral encouragement and material incentives for the work of the best teachers should be extended. It is proposed to declare 1 September a nationwide festival -- Knowledge Day. An amendment must be made to the statute of the Order of Labor Glory to allow for the possibility of awarding this order to teachers and other workers in the people's education for successes in teaching and bringing up children and young people.

Wages for teachers, educators, masters of production training, methodologists, and other workers in the people's education system must be increased.

34 -- Pedagogical science is called upon to make a weightier contribution to improving the standard and effectiveness of the schools' work. It is very important to strengthen its ties with life and with educational practice. The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, pedagogical scientific research institutions, VUZes, and universities must move decisively in the direction of the study of topical problems of general educational and vocational schools.

It is necessary to seek an improvement in the quality and effectiveness of research and to introduce its results more actively into practice. The scientific work of pedagogical scientists, psychologists, experts in didactics, and methodologists must be incorporated in concrete recommendations, teaching aids, and methodological guidance.

With a view to stepping up the propagandization of pedagogical knowledge and generalizing and disseminating leading experience, an All-Union Pedagogical Society and a Central Museum of Public Education of the USSR are to be created.

VII. Strengthening the Material Teaching Base of Education

35 -- The increase in the contingents of general educational and vocational schools, preschool and boarding institutions, and other institutions, the increased complexity of training and educational tasks, and the extension of labor training demand the further development, strengthening, and qualitative improvement of the material base of education. In the future it is necessary to resolve such problems as the full satisfaction of the need for preschool institutions, the creation of the conditions for extended-day groups and single-shift work by schools and for the teaching of 6-year-old children, and the creation of the necessary base for labor training and for work with children and adolescents outside of school time. To this end it is necessary to implement -- particularly in new districts -- a wide program of building schools, workshop and production training combines, vocational and technical schools, children's preschool and extramural institutions, teacher training institutions, refresher institues for teachers, housing for pedagogical workers, and hostels and boarding houses for students.

Wider use should be made of the potential of state and cooperative enterprises, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes for the construction, maintenance, and equipping of educational buildings and hostels, and they should be granted the right to allocate funds and resources for these purposes. New designs for educational buildings and new construction normatives must be elaborated to take account of the present-day needs of the educational process.

36 -- In order to expand the training of highly qualified workers, ministries and departments must increase capital investment in the development of the network of secondary vocational and technical schools. When enterprises are reconstructed, it is necessary at the same time to reequip the colleges and training combines, shops, sectors, and workshops which are based on them.

It is necessary to expand production of teaching equipment, visual aids and modern technical study facilities, furniture, machine tools, instruments, computer equipment, and agricultural machines.

VIII. Improving the Administration of Public Education

37 -- The development of general secondary and vocational education is bringing their aims and tasks closer and closer together and uniting them. Administrative organs are called upon to pursue steadily an integrated state policy in the sphere of the education and upbringing of the young generation, to resolve urgent questions creatively and promptly, and to ensure the enhancement of the standard of work by all educational institutions to meet present-day requirements.

With a view to ensuring the more consistent implementation of this policy, the effective coordination of the activity of different components of the education system, and the strengthening of practical leadership of education and vocational training it is expedient to create interdepartmental commissions centrally and locally, from the USSR Council of Ministers to soviet gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. They should be entrusted with resolving the fundamental questions of planning, the placing of school graduates, the staffing of educational establishments, the distribution of groups [potoki] of those continuing their training, the creation of the conditions for labor education and training, and the development and utilization of the material base.

38 -- Measures should be adopted to decisively improve the work style and methods of organs for the administration of the public education. The in-depth analysis of the state of education and the improvement of curriculums and syllabuses, textbooks, and methodological literature should be ensured.

Particular attention should be devoted to the study, propagation, and introduction of leading experience of teaching and educational work, tolerating neither a negligent approach toward innovations, nor their mechanical, unthinking dissemination.

It is considered expedient to strengthen the rayon level in educational administration, in view of its important role in organizing the activity of schools and preschool and extramural institutions, selecting, placing, and improving the qualifications of teaching cadres, strengthening the ties between school and production, and improving the organization of labor training and vocational guidance, and the initial vocational training of students in senior classes on the basis of production-and-training combines, vocational and technical schools, and enterprises' training shops. The rayon link must concern itself with providing economic backup for educational institutions.

It is necessary to improve the conditions for creative work by directors of schools and vocational and technical schools in organizing the educational process and to lessen their teaching load. The role and authority of the class leader must be enhanced in every way and he must be given all-around assistance. The work of the school and the teacher must be assessed first and foremost in terms of the depth and durability of the knowledge and the ideological and moral qualities of the students, and of their preparedness for life and labor.

39 -- Rural education needs special attention. Its state and the standard of its work significantly influence the countryside's social development, the retention of young people there, the enhancement of the rural population's cultural standard, and the resolution of demographic problems in the countryside. The efforts of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and agro-industrial associations must be aimed at radically improving working conditions for rural schools, providing them with qualified teaching cadres, improving the quality of educational process, improving labor training and vocational guidance for students, and cultivating in them the desire to participate actively in the development of agricultural production.

40 -- Concern for education is a partywide, nationwide matter. Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, party committees must study in depth the life of schools and vocational and technical schools, see in good time the problems which arise in their activity and map out the ways of resolving them and direct the attention of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs, and labor collectives toward education. Urgent questions of the work of public education institutions and reports from their party organizations should be examined regularly at party committee plenums and bureaus.

It is the duty of party committees to show Leninist, day-to-day concern for the political and spiritual growth of teacher cadres and for providing up-to-date information to teachers on the most important questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy. The teacher must be treated with great attentiveness and tact, and teachers must not be sidetracked into fulfilling targets not connected with teaching and educational work. Veterans of pedagogical labor must be surrounded with concern, and more active use must be made of their great experience in bringing up young people.

There must be an improvement in leadership by educational institutions' primary party organizations, whose task is to rally and strengthen teaching collectives and create a sound moral and psychological climate and an atmosphere of true creativity, collegiality, and responsibility. The party stratum among teachers and masters of production training must be increased, and the vanguard role of communist teachers in the practical implementation of party policy must be enhanced.

The tasks of general educational and vocational schools at the new stage, the best experience of work by the party organizations and collectives of educational institutions, and the selfless labor of Soviet teachers must be publicized systematically and knowledgeably in the pages of newspapers and journals and on the radio and television.

Improving public education is one of the key questions of the policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

The reform of general educational and vocational schools will be a major measure on a statewide scale and an event of great sociopolitical significance. Everything valuable that has been achieved by the labor of several generations of teachers and by Soviet schools and pedagogical science, everything that has withstood the test of time, must be carefully preserved and actively utilized. At the same time urgent questions of improving the education and upbringing of young people -- questions posed by life and dictated by the urgent requirements of social development -- must be resolved.

It is proposed to implement the basic reform measures in stages, in the course of the 11th and 12th 5-Year-Plans (1980-1990). Concrete plans for implementing the reform must exist in every union and autonomous republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon, taking into account local conditions.

The restructuring of education requires major organizational and mass political work by the Central Committees of Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of union republics, local party and soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and public education organs. Educational affairs must be the vital cause for every labor collective, every leader of an enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, ministry, department, or social organization, and all parents.

The reform's objectives are noble, highly moral, and humane. Their implementation will be of great significance for improving the standard of Soviet people's education and culture and will create better conditions for the training and upbringing of rising generations and for preparing them for life, labor, and energetic social activity. All this will have a beneficial effect on the strengthening of the country's ideological, political, economic, and defense potential, our society's all-around progress, and its advance toward communism.

CHELYABINSK OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

PM101254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Plenums Held"]

[Text] Chelyabinsk, 7 Jan -- A plenum of the Chelyabinsk Obkom held today examined an organizational question. The plenum released M.G. Voropayev from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his appointment as deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

G.G. Vedernikov, formerly a CPSU Central Committee inspector, was elected first secretary of Chelyabinsk Obkom.

Yu.V. Petrov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the plenum.

UZBEK SUPEREME SOVIET ADOPTS PLAN, BUDGET

Appointments Reshuffled

LD101448 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The Uzbek Supreme Soviet has unanimously adopted the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR for 1984 and a resolution on fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of Uzbek SSR in 1983.

The law on the Uzbek State Budget for 1984 and a resolution on [word indistinct] account of the implementation of the Uzbek State Budget for 1982, were unanimously adopted.

The Uzbek Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on releasing Comrade Abdullayeva from her duties as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, in connection with her election as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Deputy Abdullayeva has been elected chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Standing Commission for Foreign Affairs.

A resolution was adopted on releasing Comrade Radzhabov from his duties as minister of construction of the Uzbek SSR in connection with his election as first secretary of the Namangan Obkom.

A resolution was adopted on releasing Comrade Makhmudov from his duties as chief of the Uzbek Central Statistical Directorate in connection with his retirement on pension. Comrade (Mirsaidov) was appointed to the duties of chief of the Central Statistical Directorate.

With this the 9th session of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation ended its work.

Future Plans Made

LD101602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan more than 300,000 families have celebrated house-warmings in Uzbekistan. A total of 250,000 hectares of new land have been opened up and given over to agricultural use. These facts were cited at a session of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet which took place in Tashkent today. The deputies carried out an all-round analysis of the results of economic and social development in the past year and set concrete tasks for further raising the republic's national economy in the present year, 1984. In particular, it is planned to commission a number of major production capacities and to realize a broad program of increasing consumer goods. Particular attention was devoted to questions of developing agriculture, primarily its leading branch, cotton growing.

VOLYN OBKOM ELECTS KOVALCHUK FIRST SECRETARY

AU101135 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] On 9 January, a Volyn Obkom plenum examined organizational issues. The plenum relieved Palazhchenko of the duties of obkom first secretary and obkom bureau member in connection with his election as Chernigov Obkom first secretary. Kovalchuk, hitherto Volyn Obkom secretary, was elected Volyn Obkom first secretary. (Sementsov), hitherto Gorokhovskiy Raykom first secretary, was elected obkom secretary and obkom bureau member. The plenum was addressed by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary.

BELORUSSIAN, LATVIAN PARTY PLENUMS REPORTED

LD101749 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The plenums of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Belorussia and Latvia have discussed in a businesslike manner and with interest the results of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the party organizations stemming from its decisions and provisions and the conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Andropov. The communists pointed at reserves for the accelerated development of the economy and for the further improvement of organizational, ideological and mass-political work.

The plenum in Minsk was addressed by Comrade Salinkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, while the Riga plenum was addressed by Comrade Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participants in the plenums discussed and wholly approved the draft State Plans for the Economic and Social Development and the Budgets of the republics for 1984.

NEW MEAT, DAIRY INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

LD111137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Sergey Fedorovich Antonov from duties as USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, in accordance with his request on health grounds. Comrade Yevgeniy Ivanovich Sizenko has been appointed minister of the meat and dairy industry. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude to Comrade Sergey Fedorovich Antonov member of the CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious work for the good of the party and the people.

MOLDAVIAN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARIES ELECTED

WA110700 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 4 December publishes on page 2 a 500-word report listing first secretaries elected to represent Moldavian rayons. A.V. Delev was elected first secretary of the Ungenskiy Raykom; N.F. Bondarchuk -- Benderskiy Raykom; I.I. Buzhak -- Kantemirskiy Raykom; N.I. Dudea -- Frunzenskiy Raykom; M.A. Budishtyan -- Leovskiy Raykom; V.M. Russu -- Drokiyevskiy Raykom; G.S. Chokoy -- Faleshtskiy Raykom; V.V. Runkovskiy -- Kamenskiy Raykom; I.K. Urzika -- Grigoriopolskiy Raykom; V.I. Glebov -- Tarakliyskiy Raykom; M.I. Shatokhina -- Leninskiy Raykom; M.I. Snegur -- Yedinetskiy Raykom; O.I. Konnikov -- Nisporenskiy Raykom; A.S. Miron -- Sorokskiy Raykom.

The same paper on 11 December publishes on page 2 a 400-word report listing first secretaries elected to represent Moldavian rayons: M.M. Dermenzhi was elected first secretary of the Dubossarskiy Raykom; N.A. Tsyo -- Kagulskiy Raykom; G.D. Tabunshchik -- Komratskiy Raykom; I.N. Russa -- Suvorovskiy Raykom; V.M. Iovv -- Beltsyskiy Raykom; M.D. Zorika -- Kotovskiy Raykom; A.I. Aleksey -- Teleneshtskiy Raykom; P.S. Kozhukhar -- Rezinskiy Raykom; G.F. Anton -- Strashenskiy Raykom.

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 18 December also publishes on page 2 a 400-word report listing first secretaries elected to represent Moldavian rayons. D.I. Muntyanu was elected first secretary of the Kriulyanskiy Raykom; M.S. Zhikul -- Kutuzovskiy Raykom; V.S. Nezhivoy -- Kaushanskiy Raykom; I.D. Kirov -- Rybnitskiy Raykom; V.A. Protsenko -- Slobodzeyskiy Raykom; N.A. Kutkovetskiy -- Floreshtskiy Raykom; G.N. Shimanskiy -- Chimishliyskiy Raykom; M.I. Krushelinskiy -- Sholdaneshtskiy Raykom; D.S. Chebotar -- Glodyanskiy Raykom; A.G. Zhdanov -- Lazovskiy Raykom.

ECONOMISTS OFFER MANAGEMENT REFORM OPTIONS

PM091637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[A. Kolesnichenko article under the rubric "At the Crossroads of Opinions": "Management: The Search Continues"]

[Text] The chiming of new year bells was a signal to the enterprises of five ministries to begin work under special conditions. The experiment that is being conducted there, as envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, will make it possible to comprehensively validate and verify in practice the measures aimed at broadening enterprises' economic independence and at increasing their economic interest in high production efficiency.

The positive experience of the experiment will supplement the measures contained in the resolutions on increasing responsibility for the observance of contractual obligations, on strengthening discipline and order in production, and on further developing and enhancing the efficiency of the team form of organizing and providing incentives for labor in industry, and in the other documents aimed at improving the economic mechanism.

"The question of formulating a program for comprehensively improving the entire management mechanism, which must correspond fully to the economy of developed socialism and the character of the tasks being resolved, is now urgent," the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech to the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum noted.

The scientific search in the sphere of national economic management is an important avenue of this work. PRAVDA's mailbag recently has received an increasing number of letters containing suggestions on how to make fuller use of all the potential for improving economic activity and the management structure and reducing and streamlining the management apparatus. PRAVDA repeatedly has tackled these problems. The theme is not exhausted, however. What ways of improving the forms of organizing economic life are proposed by economic scientists and practical experts? The discussion centers most often on the main matter: the place of the socialist enterprise in the economic process.

The Enterprise and the Association

It has become customary for the enterprise to be a basic link in the industrial structure. But the whole course of the development of production forces shows that this function should now be exercised by the association. However, the creation of associations is only the beginning of an important economic restructuring affecting the fate of the enterprise, Doctor of Economic Sciences Ya. Kronrod believes. This conclusion is shared by other economic scientists and practical experts. They explain this by reference to the fact that there are still many associations at present which, while displaying considerable efficiency, are nevertheless a long way from the model that our national economy needs -- namely, a large-scale economic and production complex that matches up to the present level of the concentration and centralization of social production.

In actual fact what is currently called an association is, with few exceptions, really just one large enterprise with between three and five medium- and small-scale enterprises attached to it, all belonging to the same ministry. Enterprises that, according to objective national economic logic, ought to form a single viable large-scale complex covering different sectors of the national economy remain separate.

It is this situation that causes some economists to propose transforming existing ministries into subsectorial financially autonomous organs under superministries. In Ya. Kronrod's opinion, however, this is hardly expedient. The socialist economy needs flexible economic complexes that are optimally big but do not have a monopoly of a particular kind of product. In his view, these should be production associations formed on an extradepartmental, chiefly sectorial but in some instances intersectorial basis. This, by the way, also creates the preconditions for cardinal changes in the position of enterprises in the economic process and for increasing their independence.

On Independence

The deepening process of the socialization of socialist production requires the all-round development of planning, which still has many weak points in its mechanism. Specifically, it is necessary to enhance the role of economic normatives. Because of the current prevalence of the plant method of formulating normatives, Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Petrov writes, output value is assessed in the light of the specific conditions of each individual enterprise. This creates a certain variation in profit from the same product.

Normatives, he believes, could become the regulator of what is produced and how and also the device for assessing the efficiency of a labor collective's activity. It would then be possible to switch from the value basis of planning at enterprise level to a labor basis, to reduce the number of indicators to a minimum, and to increase the motivating role of wages as the main method of distribution according to labor.

Specialists agree that the potential of autonomous financing is still not exhausted. Merely by taking such factors into account, it is possible to create the conditions for developing the independence of enterprises, they stress.

Real independence, Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Popov writes, requires not only that the economic but also that the direct administrative mechanism be permeated by identical principles and by identical criteria. All the means of influencing an enterprises should be concentrated -- according to the science of management -- in a single pair of hands; under the auspices of a ministry or all-union industrial association. They should be based on the principles of economic accounting and should organically combine the interest interests of the state and labor collectives, as the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum stressed.

To increase independence it is also important that the bearers of an association's rights, interests, and obligations not be to so great an extent the leaders of associations or superior organs. As an experiment, G. Popov suggests, why not begin by creating association councils in some associations? They could take all the long-term decisions and monitor the course of their fulfillment.

Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Kossov supplements G. Popov's proposal. He believes that the creation of conditions to ensure that an enterprise can flexibly adapt to a changing economy must be one of the most important directions of the strategy for improving planning. The development of an enterprising nature must be made the center. As is known, the economic experiment in five ministries will test certain incentives for good-quality, highly productive labor, initiative, and enterprise. There is one way to ensure that initiative and enterprise become the norm everywhere -- to sharply enhance the enterprise collectives' economic responsibility for the results of its labor. And this cannot be achieved without full financial autonomy.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution grants associations (enterprises) at which the experiment is being conducted independence in utilizing the production development fund. V. Kossov proposes going further. To develop financial autonomy it is necessary, in his opinion, to restrict the practice of the centralized subsidizing of production development. Self-financing of enterprises could be a means of liquidating the imbalance of shortages in the economy, as the demand for resources would be effectively regulated by the ability to pay for them.

This proposal, however, does not affect another important aspect of the problem: state capital investment policy proceeds not from narrow, sectorial interests but from public interests. The state sees more clearly what preference should be given at a given time. The centralized use of capital investments is an effective level for progress in the sectorial structure of the national economy. It must clearly be a question of rationally combining the centralized use of capital investments and self-financing, Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Borodin writes.

The development of the independent enterprise as a financially autonomous component will hardly be complete, almost all the authors point out, unless the system of sales and material and technical supplies is improved. Arguing about what is better for the national economy -- the schedule of allocations or sales -- specialists give preference to sales.

Preference to Sales

V. Kossov recalls that national economic planning evolved in our country under the specific conditions of industrialization. The rapid structural reorganization of the national economy, given limited external ties, led in those years to the targeted distribution of extremely limited resources and to production planning in physical terms. The latter was facilitated by the relatively small number of enterprises and the limited product mix.

Under modern economic conditions certain planning methods are beginning to become anachronisms, in particular, the centralized attachment of a supplying enterprise to a consuming enterprise. It is evidently time to go over to a sales system under which the consumer within the framework of centralized planning could himself choose the supplier, and the latter could respond promptly to his needs.

The proposal is supported by M. Tsimmerman, deputy general director of the Elektroluch Association, and certain other authors. Usually, they point out, the fact that there is an incentive to make stocks against any eventuality is perceived as a shortcoming of centralized funding of material and technical resources. For this exacerbates the shortage of resources or even artificially creates one, slows down capital turnover, and so forth.

All this is so, but something else is more important. Centralized funding substantially weakens the system of economic incentives for technical progress. Fund allocation largely imparts a formal nature to the process of the commodity sale of output, depriving this process of its incentive principle: Everything that is produced is included in the fund schedule of allocations and is sold automatically.

Fund allocation of resources must be replaced by wholesale trade in means of production on the basis of a competive contractual system within the framework of centralized buying and selling limits.

Not Putting Off Until Tomorrow

The constant improvement of production organization is an objective necessity, but it can happen that we put off being concerned about this "until later."

This also happens, Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Zlobin believes, because no one special is concerned with production organization. There is no organ in the country that directs such work in the sectors of the national economy or champions a unified policy in this sphere.

And another aspect of the problem: There are directions in the improvement of the economic machinery requiring neither capital expenditure nor any structural alteration. Thought should primarily be given to the possibility of realizing them.

It is known, for instance, that at all levels of management a considerable amount of time is wasted on filling out papers. However, approximately 90 percent of managerial documents in a number of departments are useless, as they do not prompt any action. Although there exists a unified system of record keeping and all-union state standards, certain departments request unnecessary information. Doctor of Juridical Sciences Yu. Tikhomirov proposes regulating information flows. It is his opinion that a law on information could help in this.

There is also another disease: Certain departments exercise management by doggedly "pushing through" all kinds of corrections and amplifications. Such interference in the approved plan does not pass without a trace but causes, in particular, disruptions to its balanced nature. All main questions of economic life must be resolved only through the plan, only within its framework — this rule must be strictly fulfilled.

Of course, not everything expounded above is indisputable. But one thing is obvious: There is a process of a scientific search for, and active elaboration of, concrete forms of management and planning that accord with the actual conditions at the present stage of the country's social development.

SHORTAGE OF RAIL CARS AT KRASNOYARSK MINES NOTED

LD101541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] A session of the Council of Directors of Enterprises in the Krasnoyarskugol Production Association has taken place in the kray center. Last year the association's coal workers produced more than 45 million metric tons of fuel. Over 3.5 million rubles' worth of production has been marketed above the plan. But these figures could have been considerably higher. Coal mines and open-cast mines have been undersupplied by 28,000 rail cars, and tens of thousands of tons of fuel have remained at the storing places, not having been transported. This year, coal production in Krasnoyarsk Kray must increase by 2 million metric tonnes. The Council of Directors paid special attention to the tasks of increasing production efficiency and labor productivity and to punctual work by cooperating enterprises.

CENTRAL ASIAN MILITARY CONFERENCE HELD

PM110822 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondents Lieutenant Colonel G. Ivanov and Major A. Ladin report under the rubric "Party Conferences": "Enhancing the Communists' Responsibility"]

[Text] Red Banner Central Asian Military District -- The delegates who arrived for the Red Banner Central Asian Military District party conference were in a militant, elated mood evoked by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Even before the conference opened they were exchanging opinions and committedly discussing the problems reflected in the text of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum and assessing the country's results during the past year and the prospects for its economic and social development. The communists' mood can be expressed briefly as follows: They unanimously approve the plenum decisions and the session's materials. This was subsequently also stated from the conference's rostrum. At the same time there was, of course, discussion about how best to respond to the party's appeal to accelerate the pace which has been achieved in all spheres of social life.

An essential precondition for further forward progress is careful analysis of what has been achieved. Higher results in combat training have been achieved -- as district commander Colonel General D. Yazov's report emphasized -- whenever party organizations exercise their influence on all the aspects of the units' and subunits' vital activities and wherever communists subject all vital training and service questions to principled discussion, actively translate the party line to reality, and display their vanguard role in everything.

It is precisely this stance which distinguishes the party organization and all communists of the unit where Lieutenant Colonel A. Samokhvalov is a political worker. The unit has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Ground Forces Military Council for results achieved in the past year. A similar style of work is also characteristic of the past year. A similar style of work is also characteristic of the leading units where Majors A. Saprunov and V. Bugayenko are on the party committees and Major A. Markov and Captain S. Surovets are party bureau secretaries. There, the servicemen's combat training and their ability to operate in complex situations has improved, the interaction of subunits from various troops categories has become more efficient, the quality of control has been enhanced, and organization and discipline has been reinforced.

At the same time, the conference delegates did not overrate what has been achieved but focused their attention on the most pressing question of party work, whose solution will largely determine the end result of combat training. The thought that it is necessary to enhance the responsibility of every communist for the work with which he has been entrusted range out clearly in the reports and speeches.

Responsibility is a concrete concept. In order to discharge your duty in a worthy fashion it is essential that you are professionally trained, work constantly to improve yourself, and regularly add to your ideological and theoretical knowledge. It is essential to display creativity and initiative, develop a feeling for all that is new and progressive, and be guided by lofty Leninist principles in everything.

"Only then can a communist, no matter where he works, set the right tone and a worthy example in work and exert an effective influence on enhancing combat readiness," Lieutenant General V. Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate, stressed in his speech at the conference. "Enhancing responsibility means making specific and very rigorous demands on communists."

In this context a special place in the delegates' speeches was devoted to ideological education work. Communists, as a rule, hold key positions in regard to combat readiness -- most of them are officers. And therefore enhancing their responsibility for matters in their charge invariably means boosting their political, moral, and educational influence on people.

An important criterion of responsibility is the constant and persistent quest for reserves. This idea, vividly expressed in the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's CPSU Central Committee December Plenum speech, was discussed at length at the party conference Considerable reserves exist, the delegates noted, but frequently they go unnoticed; initiative is lacking in the quest for then, and people are hamstrung by inertia.

Various aspects of the problem of reserves were analyzed during the debate by Major General V. Gryaznov, Major General of Aviation Yu. Bondarenko, Colonel A. Radchenko, Lieutenant Colonel A. Lvanets, and Major P. Zaytsev. Proposals were put forward, and many examples were cited. Let's take the following one, for instance.

During the last training year field exercises and maneuvers were not always marked by due efficiency. At some of them requirements were relaxed or oversimplified, and the low level of officers' methodical and tactical preparation was evident. This was a result of shortcomings in the organization of commanders' training. The preparation for subunit commanders' training. The preparation for subunit commanders' exercises was slapdash at times, the exercises were marked by low quality, or even failed to be held altogether, and some party organizations regarded this as outside the sphere of their influence. This happened, for instance, in the unit where Major V. Arkhangelskiy is a member of the party committee.

Unfortunately, shortcomings in the organization of the training process are evident in some places in the new training year, too. Thus in the unit where Major of the Guards V. Rudyy is a member of the party committee, a scheduled instructional methods exercise for officers failed to be held, the state of equipment does not correspond to the prescribed requirements, and personnel are removed from combat training to carry out economic tasks.

The persistence of shortcomings of this kind is largely attributable to the fact that party organizations fail to make rigorous demands on communists for the state of affairs in areas with which they have been entrusted.

A genuine party approach to matters in one's charge is unthinkable without a principled self-critical assessment of what has been achieved, and political organs and party organizations must actively instill in communists a healthy feeling of dissatisfaction, a desire to achieve more and more. But what happens at times? In the unit where officer I. Dudyev is a member of the party committee, shortcomings in the organization of combat training and political and educational work are "compensated for" by embellishing the actual state of affairs in accounts and reports. The severity of certain disciplinary misdemeanors is played down, while other violations are hushed up. However, the party organization, and above all the party committee, fail to call to account the people who are responsible for this.

Colonel K. Agafonov, secretary of a party commission under the District Political Directorate, touched on an important problem in his report. Analyzing the paths which had led individual communists to commit a misdemeanour, he focused attention on the fact that in each case there was evidence of a slack and at times even simply indifferent attitude to the party organization toward "minor" -- and to start with not all that significant -- errors committed by communists. And later, as the saying goes, it was too late.

Thus, for instance, communists were not insistent and decisive enough to put a stop in good time to the misdemeanors perpetrated by Colonels I. Morozov and V. Levin. Colonels V. Polevik and V. Kravchenko declared during the debate that every party organization must attach paramount significance to the strictest exactingness in the fulfillment by every communist of the CPSU Rules and the norms of party morality, with no allowances or concessions made.

It was emphasized at the conference that party organizations must enhance their influence on the placement, education, and training of cadres in the spirit of the party's present-day demands. It was noted that in promoting an officer to a higher ranks it is essential to assess this comprehensively. Not only his professional but also his political and moral qualities had to be taken into account. This is what constitutes the party approach to work with cadres.

This is precisely how matters are organized in the regiment where Major V. Savitskiy is party committee secretary, Colonel I. Bizhan noted at the conference. There the party organization's opinion of a communist officer about to be promoted is always taken into account. In the party committee and in subunit party organizations questions relating to the sociopolitical activeness of party members and candidate members, their moral makeup, and their closeness to people are posed critically and assistance is also given in professional development.

It was noted at the conference that the concretization of the demands made on communists will help to improve the style of their work in the area with which they have been entrusted, reinforce discipline and organization, and enhance the combat readiness of subunits, units, and formations.

The conference delegates spoke about the campaign to prepare for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections which is taking place among the troops of the district and about the unanimous support in the military collectives for the Communist Party and Soviet state leaders, representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, and USSR Armed Forces servicemen who are being nominated as candidates to the supreme organ of state power. Proposals were submitted aimed at galvanizing mass agitation work in connection with the elections, and increasing the activeness of personnel in the struggle for the successful resolution of combat and political training tasks.

The conference was addressed by O. Miroshkhin, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate.

The conference was attended by D. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and also by representatives of Kazakh, Kirghiz, and Tajik party organs.

ALMA-ATA MILITARY CONFERENCE DETAILS REPORTED

LD091902 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] The sixth party conference of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District was held in Alma-Ata on 5 January. The participants in the conference elected with great enthusiam the honorable Presidium including the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

The delegates discussed the work of commanders, (?political instructors), and party organizations to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1982), June and December (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the directives of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov regarding defense matters, and the requirements of the USSR defense minister regarding the further enhancement of battle readiness, raising the level of political watchfulness, and strengthening military discipline in the local troops.

The report was delivered by Colonel-General Yazov, commander of the forces of the Central Asian Military District. The report was also heard of Colonel Agafonov, secretary of the party commission at the area political directorate. It was stressed at the conference that the area military men, like the rest of the Soviet people, unanimously approve and warmly support the Leninist internal and external policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the statement by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR, in connection with the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. rockets.

The military men are firmly resolved to strengthen the USSR's defense might even more persistently, to do everything possible in order to be always ready to provide reliable protection for the socialist gains, to ensure the inviolability of the country's sacred borders, and to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

The area party organizations are faced with the task of making even greater efforts in order to mobilize the military men for selfless military labor, the perfection of educational work, and further strengthening of discipline and organization. Many front-ranking units and sub-units which have achieved high results in socialist emulation were named. There were reports on their communists' valuable experience in playing the advance-guard role. They are achieving success in the military and political training of troops by the personal example and purposeful initiative in their work.

The conference was addressed by Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Colonel-General Popov, member of the Political Council, chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces; and Lieutenant General Arapov, member of the Political Directorate, chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee; Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Party Obkom [words indistinct] Major General (?Perventsev), chairman of the KGB [words indistinct]; executive officials of the central committees of the Communist Parties of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, of party organs of a number of oblasts and towns, of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Forces from the Kazakh and Kirghiz SSRs, of the Central Committees of the Kazakhstan Komsomol and DOSAAF, and of the republican civil defense.

The area party conference adopted with great enthusiasm a greeting letter addressed to the CPSU Central Committee. The participants in the conference assured the party and government that the communists and all the personnel of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District will apply all their energy, experience and knowledge in order to further enhance military readiness and provide a reliable defense for the multi-national socialist homeland, and that they will fulfil successfully the tasks facing the forces of the Central Asian Military District in the light of the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the speech made by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Kunayev Attends

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[Text] A party conference of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District was held today in Alma-Ata. It discussed the tasks for party organizations arising from the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and Comrade Andropov's instructions on defense issues and demands made by the USSR minister of defense to further increase the combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conference's work.